The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Increase of Troops in and About Washington.

Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers Offered to the Government.

A New Military Department Established in the West.

Movements of the Rebels at Harper's Ferry.

WESTERN TRADE INTERFERED WITH.

Seizure of Cattle and Horses on a Baltimore Train.

Preparations in Western Virginia for Forming a New State.

Stoppage of Trade on the Mississippi River.

More United States Troops Taken Prisoners in Texas.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

Yesterday was one of the most important days since the commencement of the campaign. Baltimore was fully opened to the passage of Federal troops, and that city was fully redeemed from the Secessionists, who have so nearly ruined it. One of the officers informs me that he never saw such a demonstration of joy as was manifested by the Baltimore people at the landing of the troops from the steamers. Upwards of ten thousand people assembled, and followed the troops through the streets. Not a hiss nor a sound of disapprobation was heard during the whole march. The people seemed to vie with each other in cheering, and other patriotic demonstrations.

The Stars and Stripes were thrown to the breeze along the route, while the soldiers responded with hearty cheers to the demonstrations. Capt. SHERMAN'S battery was placed with three guns in advance, and three in the rear, while the infantry marched, with closed ranks, in the centre, and with a file on each side of the street, to keep it clear. They carried their muskets loaded, with bayonets fixed. They did not see a secession flag, nor hear a word of treason.

As they left the dépôt, vast crowds lined the road, and cheered wildly. Bonfires were built along the entire route from Baltimore to Washington. They were saluted by BUTLER'S command, under Col. JONES, of the Massachusetts Sixth, at the Relay House and at the Junction. They reached Washington at 2 o'clock, and marched immediately to quarters. They were seven hours on the road—most of the men in freight cars, with the doors closed and locked, to prevent accident. Some of them had nothing to eat for thirty-four hours. All were in good spirits, and most of them are ready to serve during the war. The Pennsylvania First Regiment of Volunteers numbers sixteen hundred men.

On the other side of Baltimore are 15,000 men, ready to move as soon as wanted. Four regiments were expected to follow immediately. Some will join Gen. BUTLER'S command at the Relay House.

By the same route, immediately following, came 600 regular troops from Texas, under Major SHEPARD. This company have been in service nearly twenty-three years. They are a very efficient body of men. They will be stationed at some post outside the city. The War Department contemplates attaching to it a battery of field-artillery of the regular army.

There are now at the Relay House and in the District thirty thousand troops, fully armed and equipped.

The Government is in constant receipt of offers to arm and carry on private expeditions against the seceding States. None of them will be accepted. The Government does not propose to follow the piratical example of JEFF. DAVIS.

Secretary CAMERON has received already proffers of upwards of ninety thousand men—twenty thousand more than called for. There is a great rush of officers of regiments to secure their acceptance for the war, but it is very doubtful whether the Government will accept them for the new army until Congress meets. Recruiting, however, is going on rapidly in different sections of the country. The plan is to take the regiments from the different States in proportion to their population. By the time Congress is ready to ratify the establishment of this increase of the Army, it will be equipped and ready for service.

In Baltimore recruiting is going on rapidly, without disturbance. The men are marched from point to point during the day, with no demonstrations against them. The Zouaves went into camp today. There position commands the river and branch. As soon as their camp arrangements are complete, they will commence throwing up embankments commanding both. The men are anxious for something to do, and they see much pleasure at this prospect. This is the reason for the choice of that position. With proper earth-works, they can easily plant a battery there which will sweep the whole range from the Arsenal to the Virginia side. It is a very valuable position, and one not easily assailed. The Zouaves seemed so well pleased at the prospect of going into camp, that they made night hideous last night, but did no mischief. One member is likely to lose his leg from an accidental shot, which fractured a bone in his leg. Dr. GREY extracted the ball, but fears the loss of the limb. New-Yorkers should see that they have something besides Government rations to live upon. There is much need among them. Not satisfied with three years, they take the oath to serve during the war.

The soldier who was killed by the policeman was buried to-day with military honors. The Metropolitan Rifles, with the Rhode Island Regiment's Band, and a detachment of the Rhode Island Infantry, quartered at the same place with the Rifle Battalion, formed the funeral escort. His neighbors say the deceased bore a good reputation. The policeman has been denied bail. Not a single policeman was on duty last night, the soldiers having sworn vengeance against them. A committee of citizens met to-day, to call a meeting to denounce the Mayor and the Police force and ask them to resign.

Col. COWDE, of the Massachusetts First Regiment, has offered his services for the war; also, Lieut.-Col. BLAISDELL, of the new Volunteer Regiment of Boston; Col. LAWRENCE, of the Massachusetts Fifth, and Col. MUNROE, of the Massachusetts Eighth. Most of the New-York Regiments—the Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-eighth and the Twenty-fifth, for the most part, have offered for the war. Two New-Jersey, three Pennsylvania, and one Maryland Regiment, have also offered for the war. None but the Zouaves have been accepted yet.

Col. LANDER left for New-York this morning. Owing to some misunderstanding, or mismanagement, he has become disgusted and gone North. He wanted the Governmennt to accept of the services of the Western Virginia Union men, who tendered him the command. The plea against such a move was, that it would provoke unnecessary opposition. Through Gen. SCOTT'S advice, the War Department declined Col. LANDER'S offer. He will probably be heard from in the fight for the Union, in his own way, at the time when he is most needed. Col. LANDER left here in company with the Committee of New-York merchants, who have gone home.

Gen. JAMES, who arrived here to-day, is quite ill.

Government scouts discovered this morning, about 4 o'clock, a body of five or six hundred men leaving Alexandria, in the direction of Culpepper. They had several wagons loaded, under guard—supposed to contain provisions for the State troops at Culpepper.

Advices from Frederick state that some four or five companies, numbering about three hundred Secessionists, passed through that place, last night, and took supper there, *en route* for Virginia from Baltimore. They were a half armed, half-fed, squalied set. This agrees with the statement that the most rabid Secessionists and worse rowdies of Baltimore were rapidly leaving the city for parts unknown, to avoid the vigilance and punishment at the hands of Judge BOND.

The Government will issue a request to the Governors of the several States not to squander their means in useless demonstrations, in raising regiments that can be of no real service in the war. They want no fancy work now, nor play soldiers, but men for actual work.

Reports to Gen. SCOTT from the Relay House, say that all is in good condition and the men generally well. Only one man was dangerously ill out of twenty-six hundred, and he is the one that was poisoned by the peddlers who sold the troops food.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10—6 o'clock.

I have just received the following information from Annapolis, by a gentleman arrived this evening:

The New-York Sixth, Thirteenth and Twentieth Regiments, with a few Pennsylvanians on the way to join their regiments here, are the only troops at Annapolis. More were expected to-day, They are constantly arriving at that point, and leaving for various posts.

Gen. BUTLER writes that last night, about one o'clock, when everything had become quiet, the sentinels on Fort Necessity were fired upon by a body of mounted Secessionists. Fortunately, none of the sentinels were hurt. They returned the fire instantly, and signaled Gen. BUTLER'S forces on the other side of the river at the Naval Academy, when the party fled. The night was very dark, and the character of the attacking party could not be ascertained. Gen. BUTLER replied to the signals, asking what was the trouble. The party having fled, Col. PINCKNEY, of the New-York Sixth, commanding the fort, replied "all right." This morning he made a formal report to Gen. BUTLER, who will send out scouting parties and double the guards. He says if these continued annoyances and attacks are kept up, he will send parties sufficient to cut off the marauders and put an end to it. There was much excitement during the night among the soldiers.

Early in the evening one of the soldiers of the New-York Thirteenth Regiment, was stabbed in the breast by a man in citizens dress, who crept into the yard at the Academy stealthily. The alarm was given to the sentinel, who fired upon the man, but he escaped in the darkness. Search is being made for him. If caught, he will be hung at once.

Two vessels were unloading supplies for the troops at Annapolis, and two more were due there to-night.

The Railroad to Washington is all clear, and constant communication is kept up. The troops generally are in good condition.

The War Department received a dispatch to-night from Gen. BUTLER, stating that he had just seized the famous steam-gun built by ROSS WINANS, of Baltimore. He attempted to send it to Harper's Ferry for the Virginians. Secretary CAMERON replied: "Compliments of the Government to Gen. BUTLER and command. Seize everything contraband being sent to the rebels."

Orders will be issued to arrest WINANS, who, if he is caught, will be treated summarily. He is the same who gave five hundred thousand dollars to aid the Secessionists in the work of treason. This last attempt to aid the traitors fixes the proof upon him, and is regarded as very important on that account. The machine cost WINANS an immense amount of money. It is said to be a very effective weapon, throwing shot at the rate of three hundred a minute.

Orders from the War Department, for the treatment of all traitors or abetters, very strict and vigorous, have been transmitted to every officer in commission.

Messages have been passing constantly between the Government and Cairo. Trouble is anticipated there every night. Messengers have been dispatched to-day to Cairo and other points, ordering the concentration of a large body of Western troops at that point.

The President is receiving daily hearty responses from Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland. A brigade from each of those States will soon be in the field.

The body of LAWRENCE KEYES, of the Seventh, New-York Regiment, was taken to New-York this morning, by an escort detached from that regiment.

Owing to the storm the usual parades of regiments did not occur to-day.

It is not yet settled where Sherman's battery will be stationed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10, 10 P. M.

There is much anxiety about the result of the great Union meeting on Monday next. We have assurances here that they will memorialize Government for protection from the rebels, and put five thousand men fully equipped in the field, for the Union.

I have reliable news from a messenger just arrived, that the greater portion of the Virginia troops who left Alexandria recently are now returned, with additional forces. It is not known whether they intend to hold the place or evacuate with what they can carry off. For the past three days they have been removing supplies from that place to the interior of the State.

A gentleman returned from Howard County, Md., to-day, with a valuable horse he was keeping there. He was compelled to secrete the horse several days to keep him from the secession dragoons, who are stealing everything they can get.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

In addition to the new military departments of Washington, Annapolis and Pennsylvania, the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will constitute a fourth, soon, subdivided into several others, to be called the Department of the Ohio. Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, Ohio Volunteers, is assigned to its command. Headquarters, Cincinnati.

The President, by general order, directs that all officers of the Army, except those who have entered service since the 1st of April, take and subscribe anew the oath of allegiance to the United States, as set forth in the 10th article of war.

It is calculated that at least 300,000 volunteers have tendered their services to the Government.

Of the large number of troops here, but few are in Hospital, and these receive the best attention. The inexperienced volunteers particularly are statedly subjected to rigid drill, and already show marked improvement in the manual exercise.

The Adjutant-General publicly announces, in response to numerous applications for military books, that the only works distributed from his office are those on tactical instruction, and of these his supply is so nearly exhausted as to be insufficient even for the supply of the volunteers actually mustered into service.

A large train of cars arrived at two o'clock this morning with the troops who uninterruptedly passed through Baltimore.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Friday, May 10.

About midnight a squad of some fifty mounted insurgents fired on the picket guard at Camp Butler, across the Severn. The guard returned the fire, and about twenty shots were exchanged. The garrison regretted that the marauders did not dismount and give an account of themselves. Similar squads are roving about. Their acts are disavowed by the citizens. The eye of Col. SMITH is upon them. A sentinel in the yard was stabbed by a person in citizens' dress.

One million of dollars in specie passed through for Washington yesterday.

The regiments at Annapolis are to be sworn into service to-morrow, by Lieut. H. S. PUTNAM, who is here for that purpose.

The army officers in the service prior to April 1, will renew the oath of allegiance.

The *Kill von Kull*, just from Fort Monroe, reports several prizes at Old Point Comfort. A lieutenant of the United States Navy was found aboard one of them.

A severe gale, with rain, is prevailing.

The corpse of the member of the Seventh Regiment, shot by the fall of a stack of arms, passed through this afternoon. He was married only two days before leaving New York.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 10.

The special correspondent of the *American* telegraphs from Frederick this morning that the Mountain Forest on the Maryland side of the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, was fired last night, and much valuable timber destroyed. About 800 Kentuckians and Virginians were encamped upon the Maryland shore, and the Heights in that vicinity were being fortified. A battery had been placed at Jefferson Rock. Trains have also been laid in pipes for blowing up the bridges and other property at a moment's notice, if necessary. The conduct of the Virginians excites indignation among the people of Washington County.

Thirty Baltimoreans passed through Frederick for Harper's Ferry, this morning.

The Norfolk line steamer reports that the Virginians have seized the small steamer *William Selden*, which made the connection between Old Point and Norfolk. Thus all communication is broken off.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 10—P. M.

This morning, a wagon containing a suspicious-looking box and three men, was observed going out on the Frederick road from Baltimore, and the fact being communicated to Gen. BUTLER, at the Relay House, he dispatched a scoting party in pursuit, who overtook the wagon six miles beyond the Relay House, at Ilchester. On examination it was found that the box contained Dickenson's steam gun, which obtained some notoriety here during the excitement succeeding the riot of the 19th, and was for a few days in the custody of the city authorities. It was being taken to Harper's Ferry when captured. The soldiers brought the gun and the three men back to the Relay House. The prisoners, one of whom was DICKENSON, the inventor and owner of the gun, were sent to Annapolis.

The Massachusetts Regiment now at the Relay House has at last received tents, rendering the condition of the troops more comfortable.

It is reported that some troops, with a battery, were sent this morning to some point west of the Relay House.

The bridges on the Northern Central are completed. A train left here to day, and a number of empty cars and engines were sent up the road.

The *American's* special correspondent at Frederick, says the train going West was this morning stopped at a point of rocks about ten miles west of Frederick, by order of Major ASHLEY, Commander of the Virginia forces in that vicinity, and subjected to examination by Capt. BRADLEY F. JOHNSON, of Frederick. This order, it is understood, will apply to all westward bound trains passing there.

About 400 troops are supposed to be at the point of the Rocks, strongly posted on the Virginia side. They comprise two companies of artillery, from Leesburgh and Staunton, two companies of cavalry from Fauquier and London, together with Capt. BRADLEY F. JOHNSON'S Frederic Company, and a company of Baltimore volunteers which reached there this morning.

A train of Western cars, containing ten horses and a hundred beeves, bound to Baltimore, was seized by the troops at Harper's Ferry this morning.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Thursday, May 9—9 P. M., *via* CHAMBERSBURG, Friday, May 10.

About eighty more of the Baltimore mobites passed through here this evening on their way to join the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry. They walked all the way from Baltimore, and are a hard-looking set of rowdies. They carry with them no baggage of any kind. Some are armed with revolvers. They say that about a thousand more will leave Baltimore within the next five days, and that they will come in this direction *via* Westminster.

It is thought there is mischief in this. The citizens are becoming much alarmed, and the Home Guards are all under arms to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 10—*Via* CHAMBERSBURGH.

The following preamble and resolutions have been passed:

Whereas, The war against the Confederate States is unconstitutional and repugnant to civilization, and will result in a bloody and shameful overthrow of our institutions; and whilst recognizing the obligations of Maryland to the Union, we sympathize with the South in the struggle for their rights—for the sake of humanity we are for peace and reconciliation, and solemnly protest against this war, and will take no part in it.

Resolved, That Maryland implores the President, in the name of God, to cease this unholy war, at least until Congress assembles; that Maryland desires and consents to the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. The military occupation of Maryland is unconstitutional, and she protests against it, though the violent interference with the transit of Federal troops is discountenanced; that the vindication of her rights be left to time and reason, and that a Convention, under existing circumstances, is inexpedient. C. E. U.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN OWEN COUNTY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, May 10.

Messengers arrived here this morning, saying that three or four hundred negroes had armed themselves and formed into a company, and were committing depredations; that the whites undertook to disarm them, and had several men killed. The Governor has sent Gen. BUCKNER to ascertain the truth of the matter. He has not yet returned. The military are in readiness.

RISING SUN, Ind., Friday, May 10.

The telegraph operator at Patriot, Ind., telegraphs that he has been called upon to aid in quelling a negro insurrection which broke out last night in Owen and Gallatin Counties, in Kentucky. Great fears were felt, as it was supposed the negroes were led on by two or three white citizens of Kentucky. The people are gathering all their forces to put down the rebellion, and runners have been sent into Indiana for assistance. Capt. WELLS, of this place, who has a company ready for our own State service, has telegraphed that he would send his men and arms to their assistance, if needed.

The telegraph line has been down all the morning between Patriot and Vevay, so we are without any news from the latter place. It is thought the line has been cut by the insurgents, to prevent the transmission of the news of the insurrection.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW STATE—THE UNION FEELING AT WHEELING, &C.

WHEELING, Friday, May 10.

The Convention to form a separate State west of the Alleghanies, meets at Washington Hall on Monday. It is expected that thirty counties will be represented, including Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Monongahela, Tyler, Wetzell, Pleasants, Ritchie, Marion, Preston, Taylor, Harrison, Wood, Lewis, Mason, Wayne, Jackson, &c. These counties are firm for the Union, no matter what Eastern Virginia may do.

Two companies of United States troops have been mustered into service at Wheeling by Major OAKES, late of Texas.

The United States Government encourages the Union movement in this section of Virginia. Two thousand Maynard rifles have been sent here for this purpose.

Hon. JOHN S. CARLISLE, the leading spirit of the Union movement is now here, closeted with prominent men, perfecting a schedule for operations.

Monday's proceedings are expected to be highly interesting and important. The calculation is to elect a Governor, members of the Legislature, United States Senators and Representatives, and in all other respects act as if it were a sovereign State. Thirty-three counties are already in the league.

Strong Union sermons were delivered yesterday, Fast day, in all the churches. Dissenters from Union faith were invited to leave.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

MORE UNITED STATES TROOPS TAKEN PRISONERS OF WAR—RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY—COL. WAITE A PRISONER OF WAR, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 9.

We learn by the *Orizaba*, arrived from Texas today, that Gen. VAN DORN had left Victoria on the 6th inst., with the McCullough Regiment and other forces, to intercept Col. REEVES' command of United States troops, six hundred strong, above San Antonio.

Major LLOYD BEALL, Capt. R. W. JOHNSON, Second Cavalry; Capt. WM. BLAIR, Lieuts. RAMSOUR Fourth, and HOWARD, Third United States Artillery, had resigned.

Capt. LEE'S company, Eight infantry, had surrendered at San Antorio.

Col. WAITE, successor of Gen. TWIGGS, is a prisoner of war, on parole.

The crops will surpass any harvest ever reaped. Texas has made provision for large quantities of brass cannon and other arms for the defence of the State.

The Belgian Consul has published a note denying the statement published in New-York that he had entered into a contract with the Confederate States for supplying them with arms from Belgium.

The entrance of the channel at Pensacola Bay has been obstructed by sinking vessels to prevent the entrance of ships of war.

The military *statu quo* remains unaltered.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, May 10.

The Legislature to-day passed the two million loan bill; also the bill authorizing the Governor to raise and equip four additional regiments, and purchase ten thousand stand of arms. The vote in both Houses was almost unanimous. Joint resolutions sustaining President LINCOLN and Gov. OLDEN, and pledging the entire resources of the State to the putting down of the rebellion, have also passed both Houses.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, May 10—P. M.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 6 o'clock to-day. The laws for raising a loan of $2,000,000 and a State tax of $100,000; to raise four new regiments; to purchase arms, artillery and munitions of was; to pay the families of volunteers $6, and to volunteers without families $4 a month extra; to authorize the cities of Trenton, Newark, Camden, New-Brunswick, Jersey City and Bordentown to borrow money to aid the volunteers, were passed, together with other bills to provide for the State and the war.

The Government is now enrolling volunteers for three years, and several very fine companies are now quartered in this city. Volunteers have offered for the war in large numbers, and no difficulty will be found in raising all the troops now needed.

CONDITION OF THE SECESSION TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, May 10.

A letter has been received by an officer of the United States Army from a friend, formerly an officer of our army, but now an officer in the army of the Confederate States, saying that most of the troops at Harper's Ferry are provided with inferior arms; that they are badly provisioned; that the commissariat is mean, and that flour is $25 per barrel. He thinks the chances of a successful issue in the contest of the Confederate States with the Federal Government very bad. He is determined, however, to stick by their waning fortunes. He believes that an attack by anything like an adequate amount of Federal forces upon Harper's Ferry must be successful. The writer has seen twenty years' of service and is considered an officer of great skill. The letter is dated May 8.

AN ATTACK ON CAIRO PROBABLE.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 10.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says Gen. PRENTISS has received positive information that Gen. PILLOW has chartered the steamboats *Ohio Belle*, *Morris* and *Hill*, for an attack on Cairo.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 9.

The Collector of this Port has received orders from the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the manifests of all vessels bound South, and compare them with the cargoes, and if arms, munitions, provisions or other supplies are found on board, that the vessel and cargo be confiscated, and the owners arrested for treason. Shipments South have been suspended.

A thousand muskets, and several pieces of cannon from Baton Rouge, arrived by the river this morning.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 10.

The Western Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate yesterday.

The House is in secret session, but it is understood that the joint resolution withholding the school fund for the purpose of arming the State, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, has been adopted by the House.

It is also seriously apprehended that the July interest fund will be used for the same purpose.

The Harris Military bill, which passed the Senate in the last session, is said to be under discussion in the House. This bill provides for the division of the State into military districts, each to be commanded by a Major-General. Every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 48 is compelled to do military duty or pay a fine of $150. Anybody speaking disrespectfully of the Governor or Legislature is to be subjected to trial by Court-martial; and every citizen is required to take an oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri only.

A detachment of forty State militia was sent out on the Pacific Railroad this morning to guard the Gasconade and Osage Bridges on that route.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DETROIT, MICH., Friday, May 10.

The military and volunteer relief bills have passed both branches of the Legislature by a unanimous vote. The former provides for ten regiments to be enrolled as directed by the Governor, and transferable at the President's order into the Federal service. The latter provides for raising funds by a Committee for the relief of the families of volunteers. The war-loan bill providing for $1,000,000 by the issue of bonds running 25 years, drawing 7 per cent. interest, was also passed unanimously.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow noon.

THE CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 10.

The statement published in the New-York papers of the complaining of scarcity of food in my company (First Regiment) of volunteers, is false. My company has an abundance of food of good quality. The regiment is supplied with full army rations.

E. E. MILDMAN, of Danbury,
Captain Infantry, Company C, First Regiment.

VOLUNTEERS FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.

BOSTON, Friday, May 10.

A company of volunteers at Woodstock, New-Brunswick, have offered their services to join a company raising at Houton, Maine, for the defence of the Union.

MOVEMENTS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, May 10.

The Seventh Indiana Regiment (Zouaves), Col. WALLACE, left here last night. They will occupy Evansville.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE FOR WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 10.

The United States Engine Company have offered their steam fire-engine for service in Washington.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT MUNROE.

BOSTON, Friday, May 10.

The steamer *Pembroke* sailed this forenoon for Fort Munroe with reinforcements, including Capt. TYLER'S Boston Volunteers and a Company from Lynn, under Capt. CHAMBERLAIN. The *Pembroke* carries heavy armaments and a large quantity of clothing, provisions and munitions of war.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The midshipmen of the first and second classes, on board the *Constitution*, have been ordered to sea. Detachments of them were yesterday dispatched from Newport to Boston, Philadelphia and New-York. About fourteen arrived here last evening, and reported for duty to Commodore BREESE. The *Wabash*, *Mississippi*, *Roanoke*, *Jamestown*, and other vessels preparing, will have a proper number of these junior officers detailed for them, the exigencies of the service necessitating the postponement of theoretical studies for a while.

There is a report current in naval circles to the effect that the squadrons on duty abroad must, for some time, be composed of sailing vessels, and that all the steamers in commission will be recalled to the coast. Annexed are the vessels propelled by steam now doing active service:

	Guns.	Men.	Where Stationed.
Niagara	12	400	Blockade Fleet.
Minnesota	40	400	Blockade Fleet.
Wabash	44	400	Ready for commission.
San Jacinto	13	300	African Squadron.
Lancaster	22	320	Pacific Squadron.
Brooklyn	25	300	Blockade Fleet.
Hartford	16	300	East Indies.
Richmond	14	300	Mediterranean.
Susquehannah	15	300	Mediterranean.
Powhatan	11	320	Blockade.
Saranac	9	300	Pacific.
Mohican	6	100	African Squadron.
Narragansett	5	100	Pacific.
Iroquois	6	100	Mediterranean.
Pawnee	4	105	Blockade.
Wyoming	6	102	Pacific.
Dacotah	6	100	East Indies.
Seminole	3	100	Brazil.
Six purch'd gun-boats	32	450	Four Bl'ckading, two on African Coast.

Total now on the blockade list, 10; abroad, 12. If the entire fleet were concentrated here, it would consist of 22 regular naval vessels, carrying 248 guns, and manned by 4,147 sailors and marines.

A military general court-martial, which has been in session for some days on Governor's Island, concluded its business yesterday. Five men charged with desertion were tried, and the action of the court, in their cases, was submitted to Washington. Sentence will be passed on them in a few days. The penalty of desertion now is death. The first installment of regular recruits from the newly established randezvous in Philadelphia, opened by Lieut. WOODS, who went on the first expedition to Sumter, arrived in town last evening, and was transferred to Fort Columbus.

The *Daylight*, chartered transport, arrived at the Yard yesterday. The caulking and rigging of the *Savannah* are finished. The *Potomac* is now in the caulker's hands. The *R. R. Cuyler* is receiving her copper; and the *Montgomery*, her battery docks. Capt. WALKE, who was court martialed for bringing the storeship *Supply* here from Pensacola, has been detailed to command one of the blockading steamers. Yesterday being pay day for the officers, all those attached to the Metropolitan station appeared at the Purser's office for their funds. The United States transport *Keystone State* is taking in stores preparatory to her departure.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Friday, May 10.

The Board of State Officers have been in session the greater part of the day. Senator SPINOLA and others made a strenuous effort to induce the Board to accept and organize at once the Empire City Regiment, Col. ANDREW SHEEHAN. In consequence of the order heretofore issued, the Board decided they could not at present organize any more Regiments except those already accepted. Owing to Senator SPINOLA'S exertions, an order will be issued to inspect Col. SHEEHAN'S Regiment, which will then stand ready for acceptance if the complement is not found full or should be extended. Col. KERRIGAN'S Regiment is among those accepted and organized. The Board opened the bids for tents, but the successful bidders are not yet known.

The following regiments were organized this evening: Fifth Regiment, Col. Duryea, consisting of companies A to K, commanded by Captains Hull, Dumont, Davis, Waugh, Duryea, Swartwout, Denicke, Kellpatrick, Bartlett and Winslow; the Twentieth Regiment, comprising the German Turner Rifles, of New-York, Col. Webber.

A fine flag-staff, 140 feet high, was erected to-day at the foot of State-street hill, opposite the Post-office. A splendid Union flag will float from the staff to-morrow.

Major RHETT, of South Carolina, Paymaster in the Army, has seceded from the Federal Government, leaving a balance of about $40,000 against him unadjusted.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, of the *National Republican*, has been appointed Postmaster of the City of Washington.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ITHACA, N. Y., Friday, May 10.

The Second Company of Ithaca Volunteers, Capt. WHITLOCK, eighty men, left last evening for the Elmira rendezvous. They were accompanied to the dépôt by the Military and Fire Department and an immense concourse of citizens on horseback and on foot.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Friday, May 10.

One company of volunteers left here yesterday, for Albany, and another went to Elmira this morning. A third company is awaiting orders, and another is forming.

ELMIRA, Friday, May 10.

There are 61 companies here now, numbering 4,852 men, all comfortable and learning rapidly. Gen. VAN VALKENBURG and Col. WALKER are very efficient, and satisfy all. The White Plains company, Capt. JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS, passed the medical inspection to day, not a man being rejected.

TROOPS FROM WESTERN NEW-YORK.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 10.

Five thousand troops from Western New-York, are concentrating at Elmira, and will reach here by regiments. Twenty-seven unattached companies are lying at Camp Curtin. About twenty companies have been accepted for three years' service.

Confident expectation prevails in high circles at this point that a battle will be fought between Richmond and Washington within ten days.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 10.

Troops from New-York City will hereafter pass through this place, arriving by the East Jersey Road and going to Baltimore over the Northern Central. They can reach Washington cheaper and quicker than by the Annapolis route.

Fifteen regiments of Pennsylvania troops have received uniforms.

Application has been made by private parties of the Eastern States to Gov. CURTIN to permit bodies of armed free blacks to pass through Pennsylvania. They met with unconditional refusal, and great satisfaction is expressed here at the Governor's decision. Those applications were to rouse the slaves of the Southern States to rebellion.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 10.

The Mayor's veto of the appropriation of $200,000 to arm the city was sustained by the Council. The Mayor says that $100,000 is sufficient. The Council has appropriated $10,000 for the relief of the poor.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE SEVENTH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

A deplorable accident occurred at Camp Cameron yesterday, resulting in the death of LARRY KEYES, of the Seventh Regiment of New-York. The deceased stooped to pick something up near a place where a number of guns had been stacked, and as he was in the act of rising, the stack was accidentally struck and one gun exploded, the load taking effect in his body, killing him almost instantly. Col. LEFFERTS caused the remains to be placed in a metallic case for transmission to New-York. He yesterday dispatched thither an officer to personally communicate intelligence of the sad event to the relatives of Mr. KEYES.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *James Adger*, which was to sail yesterday afternoon with the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, still remains at her wharf with steam on.

The steamer *Alabama*, lying at pier No. 36 North River, and under Government charter, has received orders to be ready for sea to-day, at 4 P. M. She will carry some Eastern regiment.

The steamship *Coatzacoalos*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, will sail to-day, with the First Regiment of Vermont volunteers.

The steamship *Matanzas* (transport) left Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with provisions, and sixty men of the Seventh Regiment as escort, for Washington.

The steamer *Vulcan* also sailed, yesterday morning, with provisions for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

RETURN OF THE TRANSPORT ILLINOIS.

The steamship *Illinois*, P. E. TERRY, Commander, employed in the transportation of the United States troops and stores to Fort Pickens, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Illinois* left Pickens on the evening of the 2d, arrived at Key West on the night of the 4th, and left Key West on the morning of the 6th. The following vessels-of-war were off Pickens when the *Illinois* left: The *Powhatan*, *Brooklyn*, *Sabine*, storeship *Supply*, *Wyandotte* and *Water Witch*. The gunboat *Mohawk* arrived on the 29th of April, and left on the 1st for the coast of Texas. The *Ezra Atwater*, of New-Haven, arrived at Pickens on the 27th of April.

A partial blockade exists at Pensacola. No munitions of war are allowed to enter. Fort Pickens is now ready to repel an attack. The Secessionists are up and doing. A new battery has been discovered at Dear Point. They have also commenced unroofing their buildings at the Navy-yard, preparatory to an attack. The rumored number of the Secessionists is 6,000. At Key West all is quiet, owing to the strong force of United States troops at that place. Still it is said that the city will soon be under martial law. The schooner *Wanderer* was at Key West on the 6th. She was to leave as soon as she could obtain her papers. She run out from under the guns of Moro Castle during the night.

The *St. Louis* and gun-boat *Crusader* are at Key West.

On the 8th, lat, 32° 40′, long. 76° 41′, passed schooner *Annie Bell*, standing N.

The following passengers arrived in the *Illinois*:

Dr. Hollinbush, U. S. A.; C. Mott Stewart, U. S. A.; F. Daykin, engineer; S. Bissell, Key West; C. Comstock, Agent Board of Underwriters; Capt. King and 15 discharged employes from engineers employ at Fort Taylor, Key West.

THE MASSACHUSETTS OYSTERMEN.

Proposals have been made from Washington to parties interested in the oyster trade of Massachusetts Bay, to furnish a large number of vessels to be used in connection with the blockading fleet on the Southern coast. They will be armed each to carry a crew of twenty-five picked men.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND AND KENTUCKY.

Letters from the Army and Miscellaneous News.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIGNATION AGAINST HON. ROBERT M'LANE—HIS MISREPRESENTATION OF THE UNION MEN OF MARYLAND, &C.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

You have already published the remarks of Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Maryland Legislature to confer with the President. His malicious misrepresentations of the standing of the Union men in this State, has aroused a feeling of indignation among the people of this city, which manifests itself in decidedly violent language, now that the Union sentiment has become so strong as to admit of free speech on its part. Mr. MCLANE was honored by our Government by being accredited as Minister to Mexico when our relations were in a critical position with that Republic. His absence from the State withdrew public attention from him so far as respects local politics, and on his return, though he was soon fully implicated in the scheme of treason, he was overlooked by those who resisted it, only because his movements were not of that public character that would arrest attention. Throughout, he has been one of the prime movers in advancing the plans of the Secessionists.

He first showed the cloven foot at a meeting in February last, when, in a speech he then made, he said:

"Were the people of Maryland behind the people of New-York, who have already uttered their protest against the heresy of Black Republicanism? They had uttered their protest through Mr. LINCOLN's chief minister, who had, from his place in the Senate, counseled the people to fight for the Union as a last resort. Fight with whom? With our brethren of the South? By the living God, if the Administration shall dare to bring its Black Republican cohorts to the banks of the Susquehanna for such a purpose, *that river shall run red with blood before the first man of them shall cross it*. I, for one, pledge here my life and my means *to march with you to the banks of the Susquehanna to forbid the passage of these invaders*."

Again, at the meeting in Monument-square, the day after the riot, he reiterated that

"*He was pledged to resist the passage of troops through Baltimore*. When he heard that blood was being shed on Pratt-street he had turned to the Mayor's office to offer his services to the authorities. Upon entering the office he found Gov. HICKS there. He asked the Governor whether they were to fight these invaders under his (the Governor's) lead, or whether they were to act for themselves, and the Governor said in reply that he stood ready to exert all proper means to resist this indignity to the State, and prevent its recurrence. Hearing that, and believing Gov. HICKS really meant to place the State in an official attitude of honor to himself and her sisters of the South, he had told him that he stood ready, under such circumstances, to fight under him as Lieutenant."

When, however, the secession movement was foiled by the energetic action of the Government, seconded by the patriotic course of the North, and now sanctioned by the majority of the people of Maryland, Mr. MCLANE, though still holding to secession, found himself compelled, in the report of the Commissioners to the Legislature, to acknowledge the right of the Government to have its troops to pass over Maryland soil without molestation. The language of the Commissioners is:

"And in connection with this action of the authorities of the State, the hostile feeling manifested by the people to the passage of these troops through Maryland was considered and treated with entire frankness by the undersigned, who, while acknowledging all the legal obligations of the State to the Federal Government, set forth fully the strength of sympathy felt by a large portion of our people for our Southern brethren in the present crisis," &c., &c.

It need only be added that Mr. MCLANE is working covertly to shape the course of events in such a way that Maryland may still be betrayed into the hands of JEFF. DAVIS. The case, however, seems hopeless, but the traitors of this State will not give it up so long as the movement shows any vitality whatever. They have embarked in it reputation, means and their political prospects, all of which must be swept away if their cause is lost. Before the appearance of the United States troops at the Relay House, it would not at any moment have surprised me had another riot taken place, set on foot by the same men, could it in any way have precipitated secession. A week ago the resources of treason seemed exhausted in Maryland, but it appeared anew in the guise of the bill to create a Committee of Safety; and nothing but the pertinacity with which eight patriotic members of the Senate fought it, prevented its becoming a law. Withdraw the United States troops from the State, and some equally infamous scheme would be hatched in twenty-four hours; and the secession leaders may have the temerity even now to make a last bold stroke in behalf of their movement.

The *South*, a newspaper bantling, brought into existence by the riot of April 19, is whistling to keep its courage up. It publishes nearly two columns daily of advertisements of the Confederate States, inviting sealed proposals for furnishing that governmental machine with mail bags, post office blanks, stationery, stamps, mail bag locks, &c., &c.; the proposals to be addressed to JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General, Montgomery, Ala. The proposals were to be received until May 1, at 3 o'clock *past meridian*. The present moment, A. D. 1861, May 8, is somewhat beyond the time specified, and as the advertisements still appear, it may be inferred that there has not been an alarming rush for the patronage of the Confederate States.

The opening of a recruiting office here for the United States service has been a fortunate move for the unemployed. Capt. MCCONNELL has been actively employed in receiving applications for the past three days, and already nearly a half regiment have enrolled their names. They are all quartered at the National Hotel, which has been hired by the Government for their accommodation.

Two days since, the cotton duck factory of WM. H. HOOPER, suspended operations on account of the want of coal, the scarcity being occasioned by the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. By this, 500 hands are thrown out of employment.

The telegraph has informed you that the exodus of the secession rioters has commenced. They are scattering in all directions—and some, failing to reach Virginia, are making their way North. Three days since, one of them, belonging to the lower strata of society, was in Carrol County, undecided where to go. His attention was called to the fact that Capt. GOVER, a citizen of the County, was raising a Home Guard, and as names have no significance in these secession times, he inferred that the movement was simply a marauding affair, and he offered himself to Capt. GOVER. The following dialogue took place:

"Captain, is it so that a man in your company can take what he wants?"

"How do you mean?"

"Why, can a man go in a store or a house, and take what he wants?"

"No, sir! he can't. We are organizing the Home Guard to prevent just such things as that."

"H—ll! I wouldn't join such a d—d company."

[Exit in disgust.] E. F. U.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 6, 1861.

The Union vote on the 4th, in this city, for Border State delegates, was 8,112, which exceeded, by 400, the largest aggregate vote ever before polled here. I reckon that from eighty to a hundred thousand votes for the Crittenden ticket have been cast in the State. If so, Kentucky will not be precipitated out of the Union, but will be represented on the 4th of July in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States. The pressure of popular sentiment has impelled Gov. MAGOFFIN to provide for the election of members to that Congress on the 20th prox. He puts it off to the latest moment, perhaps hoping and expecting that something will meanwhile turn up, or be sprung upon, as to prevent the election. At all events, this District will be represented at Washington. Either JAMES GUTHRIE, JOSEPH HOLT, ROBERT MALLORY, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, WM. F. BULLOCK, LOVELL ROUSSEAU, or JAMES SPEED, will be chosen Congressman from this District.

In pursuance of the Governor's call of the 24th ult., the Legislature convenes to-day in a third extra session. Whatever his object in calling them, they will hardly do more than provide for arming the State, and they will hardly put the arms provided for at his supreme disposal. A Military Board, composed of Unionists, could be much better trusted with them than a weak-minded Governor. He expects his "accredited representatives" South to procure enough arms for the wants of Kentucky Secessionists,—whose professed "neutrality" is only to gain time for their accredited agents to get the needful wherewith, without consulting the people, to array the State in armed rebellion against the United States Government, and transfer her to the military dictatorship of their "warrior President," JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It is rumored that their advices and promised aid from the South and West Tennessee are so favorable that they will, under the leadership of Gen. PILLOW, make an onset this week upon Col. PRENTISS' troops at Cairo. They must do something to affect and upset the Legislature. They feel that most Kentuckians are disposed to be entirely too moderate and cool. If they are not speedily thrown off their balance and enlisted in a border war with their free-soil neighbors, secession in this State is undone.

The Legislature of Kentucky will not dare go into secret session. Such a move would very likely start civil war at Frankfort. Frankfort relatively is more strongly and decidedly Union than Louisville. Most Kentuckians are too honest, outspoken, manly and loyal, to suffer their legislators to do anything in secret, after the fashion of Montgomery and Richmond. Even as "neutrals," they can't and won't stand it.

The current sentiment is much more Union than it was a fortnight ago. People are opening their eyes to the inevitable consequences of Disunion on the Slave line. Sweeping ruin stares them in the face. Many who wavered are now decidedly opposed to secession. Many Kentuckians, if they find that they have to take sides, and to fight, will side with the Government, and fight for the Government and the Union, against South Carolina and JEFF. DAVIS. If they must take up arms in self-defence, and if the Government will back them with all necessary aid, they will fight against and put down or drive off every secession conspirator in their midst, and purge Kentucky soil of every taint of secession. They strive and pray for peace; but, rather than submit to Kentucky's secession and consequent war with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and with the Government of the Union, they will rally at home under the Stars and Stripes, and, if need be, resist and prevent it by force of arms. This feeling is finding expression in the Press, on the rostrum and in the streets. It is gaining and spreading daily, especially through our northern and central counties. I trust that nothing can check the present popular tendency in this direction. There is a manifestly growing determination on the part of leading Kentucky Unionists not to be precipitated, nor overawed, nor mobbed, nor insulted, nor imposed upon in any particular by outside and inside Secessionists. PONTIAC.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

FROM THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

POISONING OF TROOPS—FUNERAL OF LEONARD—GEN. BUTLER.

EIGHTH (N. Y.) REGIMENT,
ELK RIVER LANDING, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.
Nine miles South of Baltimore.

A large number of Baltimoreans have been hovering about the encampments of the different Regiments quartered here, loud and unanimous in their declarations of loyalty and devotion to the Union; but a strict and rigid military discipline has been exercised against any admittance to our grounds. But wagons of every description are driven to our borders, and are of easy access to the camps, where eggs, pies, cakes, bread, coffee and tobacco are sold to the soldiers, at reasonable prices. But orders have just been issued for their immediate removal, in consequence of the alleged poisoning of one or two members of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts troops. The circumstances of the case are these:

Yesterday a member of Company G, Capt. H. W. PRATT, from Worcester, Mass., named GEO. MINTER, went about among those country venders, purchasing various kinds of food, and upon returning to camp and eating of them was thrown into violent spasms, snapping and biting at every one who approached him, and suffering most intense pain. He was immediately placed under the attention of the surgeon of his regiment, Dr. NORMAN SMITH, of Groton, Mass., who treated him immediately for poison. The medicines employed operated so favorably that he may recover, although he still lies in the hospital in a critical position. In conversation with Dr. SMITH, he says the symptoms were unmistakably those produced by arsenic. Another man who was with him at the time, from Company A, National Greys, Capt. LAWRELL, from Lowell, was also taken ill, but was not seriously affected.

The funeral of CHARLES LEONARD, of the Eighth New-York Regiment, who accidentally shot himself, took place to-day.

At 6 o'clock P. M., the regimental line was formed in front of the officers' quarters, and many were the sad faces upon which the gloom of the morning still lingered. The regiment came immediately to a "parade rest." Then followed the solemn tap of the drum, and the bereaved company appeared at the right of the line, and with measured tread and sadly-beating hearts bore the remains of their dead comrade to the centre of the line. The body was encased in a coffin, and enshrouded in the folds of the American flag, and borne along resting upon two of the company's muskets.

The company to which the deceased belonged formed upon the left and near the coffin, with inverted arms.

The entire officers of the regiment, including Gen. BUTLER and staff, then closed around the foot of the coffin, all remaining motionless and still as death, as, with uncovered heads, they awaited the commencement of the burial services, which were conducted by the Surgeon of the Regiment, FOSTER SWIFT, M. D.

The services commenced with reading, and singing "Mount Vernon," with words slightly altered to suit the occasion. The melancholy tone with which this hymn was sung, and the tears that burst simultaneously from every eye in the regiment, in that lonely grove, far away from home, fully attested that the rough soldier bore within him that principle of affection which elevates and tones the human passions. Then followed reading of the 15th Chapter of Corinthians, commencing at the 15th verse. A prayer was then offered and followed by a few appropriate remarks.

When this was concluded, Gen. BUTLER rode forward a few paces towards the coffin, and while tears were coursing profusely down his cheeks, delivered a most touching and affecting appeal to the Regiment, to maintain the honor and glory of the Union, and calling upon them to swear above the dead body of their comrade, eternal fidelity to the great cause in which they were all engaged.

At the conclusion of his eloquent remarks, scarcely a dry eye was seen in the Regiment.

The coffin was then raised, and the mourning company, followed by Gen. BUTLER and Aids, as well as all the commissioned officers of the Regiment, commenced their slow march to the grave. Arriving at the chapel, the body was carried into the little graveyard of the village, about two miles from the camp, and consigned to its keeping until it shall be called for by the friends and relatives residing at New-York. Three volleys of musketry were fired over his grave, and in the darkness of the night the company returned to their quarters.

Gen. BUTLER has, by this act, and by acknowledging, in tears of heartfelt sorrow, that the soldier is his brother, endeared himself far more to the hearts of his soldiers in the Eighth Regiment, than could the bestowal upon them of all the wealth of Golconda. He is a self-made man, and sympathizes deeply with the hardships and discomforts of his men. S. A. W.

FROM THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

HOW THE BOYS PUT OUT THE FIRE AT WILLARD'S.

CAPITOL BUILDING, Washington, May 9, 1861.

The Firemen's Regiment now forms part and parcel of the United States Army. On Tuesday evening it was mustered into active service under the recent call of the President for increasing the regular force. The occasion was one of much interest. The regiment having been marched to the parade ground, near Washington monument, was addressed by Col. ELLSWORTH, in a pithy, stirring manner upon the duties of soldiers in the present crisis, and the history and circumstances of the organization of the corps was related; how they had been chosen because of their reputation for bravery, intrepidity and brawn, and how much was expected of them by their country. He closed his telling speech by requesting each man who was unwilling for any reason to take the oath to step from the ranks. Only nine men obeyed, and their reasons for leaving were not of a character to reflect upon their courage. The remainder cheerfully took the oath of service for the war.

Since their arrival in this city the Zouaves have been quartered in the Capitol, and scattered as they have necessarily been over different portions of the building, the opportunity for building up the discipline of the regiment has not been such as would have been offered by placing them in camp.

Notwithstanding this unfavorable circumstance, the men are visibly improving in soldierly qualities, and within a very short time will be perfectly under control.

Orders have been received by Col. ELLSWORTH to remove them to camping grounds on the Heights commanding the Navy-yard, in the vicinity of the Insane Asylum. Yesterday a working party, under command of Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM, was dispatched to the selected place, and the tents and other conveniences of an encampment will be erected and made ready by this afternoon. As soon as everything is prepared, the regiment will march to their new quarters, and the prospect of leaving these luxurious but inconvenient marble halls for the accommodations of the "tented field," is cause of great rejoicing. Under the new order of things, the men will be brought immediately under the eye of their officers, and all parties will be greatly benefited thereby. The Capitol now is alive with the bustle incident to the expected exodus.

The post to which the regiment has been assigned is a very important one, and the honor is fully appreciated. The encampment, as I have said, commands the Navy-yard, but it is otherwise a key position. Forces approaching Washington by the Southern road would be completely cut off, and if necessity should require a demonstration upon the unruly people of Alexandria, it might be made after a few hours' march. The tents provided by the Government are the first of the kind which have been issued by the War Department. It is the Sibley patent, each capable of affording good accommodation to twenty men, although but sixteen will inhabit them for the present. I have just learned that we leave here this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the new quarters.

The boys had a taste of their former calling this morning, which was highly relished. About 3 o'clock word was sent to Col. ELLSWORTH that a large building on Pennsylvania-avenue, occupied as a clothing store, adjoining WILLARD's Hotel, was on fire, and the assistance of his men would be grateful. No sooner was a call made for volunteers, than the lads were ready. About 300 of them started off for the various engine-houses to get the machines, which was done, in many instances, by breaking open the doors, as the Fire Department of the city were not particularly energetic in responding to the alarm. How the boys astonished the natives when they rushed up the avenue to the scene of the fire, by the celerity of their movements and the confident manner in which measures were adopted for putting out the flames! But considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining water; so much so, in fact, that very little doubt exists that a design was entertained, by the rebels here, to burn the block and thus destroy WILLARD's Hotel, which has so often sheltered good and loyal Republicans. It was discovered that the water had been turned off at the aqueduct at Georgetown, and the quantity which came through the pipes scarcely passed faster than a trickle. The boys made an effort, however, and conquered. Capt. HACKETT, assistant engineer, directed operations on the street, while Capt. WILDEY, of Company I, with pipe in hand, led his cohorts on the roof. Col. ELLSWORTH was present also. A brass trumpet was taken from the hand of a man who did not know how to use it according to the practice obtaining in New-York, and thrust into the colonel's hand. With this he marshaled his forces after the fire was over, and marched them back to quarters, none looking in any manner fatigued after two hours of as hard labor as ever, probably, fell to their lot. The boys nearly all suffered to some extent, however, in the matter of uniforms, which became wet, mud-soiled and torn, but that's the fortune of a fire. The Messrs. WILLARD, and, indeed, all Washington, is loud in praise of the gallant fellows for their heroism and public spirit, and the fact of its exhibition will be to retrieve the character of the regiment from the disgrace cast upon by the excesses of the few rogues who have been turned out of its ranks—disgrace, however, which was very unjustly cast upon it in consequence of the habit some newspapers have of exaggerating and magnifying small offences into grave outrages. The Washington Fire Department took no part whatever in subduing the flames. Indeed, only a few straggling members had reached the place when the whole thing was over. No one questions that WILLARD's would now be a heap of ruins had they had the fire been left to their puny efforts at resisting it. Refreshments were abundantly provided for the boys after they had accomplished their work, partaken of in the large dining hall of the hotel. Messrs. WILLARD felt in duty bound to give a repast to the generous fellows who had saved his property from destruction, and in expressing his gratitude to Col. ELLSWORTH was almost affected to tears. By-the-by, I forgot to state that the brass trumpet, before alluded to, is to be retained as a trophy, and will probably be sent to New-York for exhibition at Firemen's Hall. It is a queer-looking thing, shaped like a fish-horn, and makes a toot which sounds for all the world like that familiar instrument. Its mouth-piece and rim are bound with leather to protect the mouth of the person using it, and its entire "get up" provocative of much merriment.

Last night was a night of alarms. The first came in the statement that one of the Zouaves had been shot at the National Hotel. It was not true, however, although a member of the Washington Rifles, of this city, was shot, and that mortally, in the vicinity. He had been arguing with a Secessionist policeman, on the troubles of the country, taking Union ground. For his patriotism he was threatened with arrest, and the altercation growing very warm the policeman shot him through the head. He did not live many minutes afterwards. His murderer is in custody. H. J. W.

FROM THE RELAY HOUSE.

DISPOSITION OF GEN BUTLER'S COMMAND—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

GEN. BUTLER'S CAMP, CLERMONT HILL,
Opposite Relay House, Md.,
Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The men now under Gen. BUTLER's orders here are encamped on one of the most beautiful spots the eye could rest upon. The Relay House is situated in a deep valley, through which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs, and from which the hills on either side slope gradually to a height commanding a full view of the surrounding country. The Eighth New-York Regiment was the advance guard in taking possession here, and arrived at noon on Sunday. The Sixth Massachusetts arrived somewhat later, by special train, from Washington. The Eighth New-York occupy one of these magnificent hills, and the Sixth the other, the valley, which is lined with troops—detachments from the regiments—separating them. I went over the camp this noon, and was surprised to find how rapidly the men had thrown up their tents and batteries, and made themselves comfortable. The tents and camp appointments of the Sixth have not yet arrived from Boston; but any one to look at their quarters on Clermont Hill, would suppose that they were in little need of other tents than those which adorn the place of their encampment. Numerous tasteful little barracks, made of limbs and boughs of trees, beautifully thatched and decorated with foliage, and well lined with straw within, are dotted all over the hill. The men are well provided with provisions, and they have a part of a house far down on the west side of the hill, which they call Doctor's Quarters. The family who occupied the house when the troops took possession of the place still remain, and have sufficient room for comfort. The men are particular here, as indeed they are everywhere they go, to cause as little discomfort, and no interruption to the ordinary routine of daily occupations, as is consistent with their duty; and it is a gratifying thing to hear the people at this place and at Washington, expressing their pleasure at the behavior of the Northern soldiers. They are quiet, inoffensive, and *always* sober. The men here are a splendid set of fellows in appearance. Gen. BUTLER himself has a fine, military presence, self-possessed and full of vigor, with a hearty urbanity of manner that makes him very popular. He rides over the camp daily, mounted on a splendid animal apparently as full of fire as his manly-looking rider. The officers attached to the General's staff and to the regiments are noble-looking men—strong, sinewy, and full of a determined force of character. They are of polished manner also, and know how to treat a lady with deference, even though she be a Secessionist. They meet with many having such sentiments in this latitude.

One of the Eighth (New-York) Regiment accidentally shot himself this morning, while resting his chin on the muzzle of his gun. The bullet entered the poor fellow's brains, killing him at once. One of the Sixth was also unfortunate to-day. He came near being poisoned,—something of that nature having been given him in the food or drink he had taken in the neighborhood. The men intend to keep a strict watch hereafter. A noisy Secessionist, a Baltimorean, was arrested here this morning. He shook his fist in the face of an officer, and with imprecations, said: "I was one of them who fired on you at Baltimore, and I'll do it again when I get a chance." This, with other insulting remarks, procured a lodging for him in the Guard-house, where he awaits Gen. BUTLER's orders. They have a few men on the sick list here, but none dangerously ill. Friends at home may be sure that the sick will be tenderly taken care of. Miss POWELL, from New-York, has been all through the camp here, and has placed two of the efficient nurses of her corps under the orders of Gen. BUTLER, to go wherever they are wanted with his men.

The Boston Flying Artillery that accompanied the troops here, have planted two fine batteries, commanding both points of the road leading to Baltimore and Washington. One commands the Bridge of the Washington Turnpike across the Patapsco, and the other could rake in a few moments the magnificent stone railroad bridge of the Washington branch, and has a fine sweep of the main track. It is a splendid military position, and can be held against any force that would make an attack.

The Fifth (German) Regiment are now stationed at the Annapolis Junction, about 22 miles from Washington. They deserve the greatest praise for their vigilance and devotion. I saw them to-day, and their movements were very fine. I was amused at the way in which one of them related his love for the "Junion," (Union.) The Regiment is under Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, and are well-built, active men. For some reason the afternoon train which was to go to Baltimore to-day has been ordered back to Washington.

I saw Capt. BRIGGS, son of Ex-Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, at the Relay House to-day. He had just come from Fort McHenry. You may fancy how well the fort is occupied when you hear that some of the officers are obliged to camp in the stables.

This is a beautiful region of country, and to-day's bright sun and lovely blue sky, light up the hills and valleys with all the soft, green, glowing beauty of early Summer. You have only to descend to the valley on the West side of Clermont Hill, to find yourself out of sight of the troops, who are within a minute's walk on the hill. In this valley your gaze is shut out by the hill from everything but the peaceful meadows of velvet green, the quiet cattle grazing, and the calm heavens. It was difficult to realize in this holy peace, that grape and cannister, and bullets and cold steel were on the other side of this high hill, ready to do a terrible work, and illustrating a commotion which will startle the world. Oh! that the men who have insulted the Stars and Stripes could really feel the value of this holy peace which they have broken, and the dreadful results to them which must follow. I told a Southern gentleman, to-day, who was expressing, with myself, a sorrow for the suffering which must fall on the South, that the world could never forget that when they rebelled against the Government, they had the control over it in both Houses of Congress. He sighed and said, "Yes." That reproach will always cling to them, and must damage their cause. More anon. Adieu. E.

FROM CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO.

THE COMMAND OF THE COMMERCE OF THE RIVER—THE PLANS OF THE REBELS, &C.

CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, Ill., Friday, May 3, 1861.

When I first saw this town, about 11 o'clock this morning, it seemed to me a spot where Nature had designed to found a great city, but had only half done her part toward perfecting the site; and that man had undertaken to finish the work of Nature, and was already wearying of the gigantic task. It is not impossible that JEFF. DAVIS may be an unconscious instrument in this great work; for if anything can draw attention now, in a novel and attractive way, to the natural importance of the location, it is a domestic war, which, by making it a point to be contended for, will advertise its peculiar local merits to the world.

Indeed, its geographical importance is as great in a commercial as in a military sense. But for the failure of Nature to give it a few more feet of altitude, thus placing it beyond the encroaching floods of the two great rivers whose currents have mingled into one, it must, long ere this, have become a large city, and one by location fitted no less to dwarf St. Louis and Cincinnati in growth, than to eclipse all others by drawing to it in the future the capital of the great Confederacy in which it is so centrally placed.

As it is, however, one shrinks from contemplating the vast expense of leveling up its streets, which must precede any substantial growth. Its dreary surface, large portions of which are covered now with water, would become a wide lagoon but for the protecting levée which the hand of enterprise has interposed between it and the rivers. Even now a steam-engine within a stone's cast of the place where I sit, finds constant employment in pumping out this surplus water, and throwing it into the Ohio. The artificial stream thus created, and which I see pouring down the levée in a channel made for it, is as large as many a New-England stream which furnishes to the trout a hiding place from his pursuers.

Of the absolute command we may here exercise over the navigation of the Great Valley, an apt illustration was had to-day. About 3 o'clock this afternoon we were startled by a cannon-shot which sent all pell-mell toward the guard-house. The steamer *Sir Wm. Wallace*, from St. Louis, was passing down, and had manifested symptoms of refusing the usual landing. But a ball, sent skipping over the water, a little in advance of her bows, demonstrated the impossibility of such an omission, if it was designed. She rounded to and submitted to the examination of the United States Officers, and was permitted to proceed without further hindrance. It seems, by the way, that Uncle Sam does not object to the passage of provisions, as the *Wallace*, the *Alonzo Child* and other boats, here to-day, are heavily loaded with corn, cattle, flour and such other supplies as seem to be as essential to rebels as to loyal citizens. Perhaps it may be different after the expiration of the twenty days' grace.

There are stationed here now about six thousand troops—all new levies, partially uniformed and tolerably well armed, except that they are very deficient in cannon. A hundred of those lost at Portsmouth would render Cairo secure against any possible attack. As it is, I scarcely think an attempt will be made at present on Camp Defiance, as six thousand sturdy, willing and intelligent soldiers, such as I see here, will give warmer work than the rebels desire. Col. PRENTISS, the chief in command, appears to be a resolute and soldierly man, and is not likely to be caught napping.

I think there is no movement, in the vicinity, looking to an immediate attack. At Paducah and Columbus all is quiet, except in the way of preparation for the eventual result.

Steamers passing up the Ohio go loaded with fugitives from the South. Many leave all, and very well satisfied to get into a free State.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of to-day, says that it *knows* that troops for an attack on Washington are assembling in Virginia. ZOUAVE.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, May 5, 1861.

While no actual event has come to our knowledge tending to elucidate the plans of the rebels in reference to this point, there is still a growing feeling here that a crisis is approaching. How soon it may be precipitated, or how long delayed, it is impossible to say. It may arrive within two days—it may linger for a month. From the things we see around us we have no means of judging. We are in the midst of a town, organized with the formalities of business. In this hotel, in these stores and shops, in these steamers, which every hour gives to our sight, passing heavily laden up or down one or the other river, we discern only the evidences of a friendly civilization—nothing of the hatred that seeks to quench its fires in blood.

Everything but the sight of the troops indicates peace; and even the operations of the camp are conducted with a quietude that almost belies their energetic and deadly purpose. But on two sides of us flow these great rivers, beyond which we know not what preparations await some fatal moment for our destruction. The woods upon the hostile shores of Kentucky and Missouri, reaching down to the very water's edge—you almost think you can touch them with your hand, they look so near—seem like an impenetrable veil, interposing between our eyes and any possible mischiefs which their green tops may conceal. All beyond is mystery; and we know not what day may show them bristling with guns, or what night may involve us in a bloody conflict with an enemy now unknown.

RUMORS OF ATTACK.

Yesterday information reached the Commandant which indicated the possibility of speedy attack. Instantly the military sinews were braced to meet the shock of any possible danger. A special order was issued for all the men to remain in camp, prepared for instant service. Twenty rounds of cartridges were supplied to each, and every precaution taken for a desperate defence in case of attack.

SUPPLIES FOR THE REBELS.

Steamers pass hourly, mainly down the river, *and freighted to the limit of safety with supplies for the traitors*. I presume a dozen have gone down to-day, loaded with cattle, corn, flour, bacon, &c., drawn from the storehouses of the Northwest, in anticipation of the coming embargo. Should the crops in the Upper Mississippi Valley be as poor this year as they were two years ago, we may find the tables turned upon us in a few months, with the difference that we shall not then be allowed to buy in Southern markets. *Egypt has already sold too much*. It is true that she is richer in money, but it is money which has been stolen in advance from the Federal vaults. Was there ever such a conspiracy!

THE FEELING IN EGYPT.

Illinois, at this point, may be said to have reached down as far as possible into the South. We are surrounded by a community essentially Southern in interests and feeling. The great bulk of the Egyptians are of Southern origin, from Virginia, and Tennessee and Kentucky, and a large number are actually Pro-Slavery in sentiment, and sympathize strongly with their rebellious kindred. In Cairo, Republicanism scarcely ever got a foothold. Yet Egypt has given no signs of disloyalty, and is contributing liberally to the army of defence. When it comes to marching into other States, if it ever does, I presume that there will be many a vigorous protest; for the Egyptian mind will be conscious of sensations not in harmony with the doctrine of "coercion."

In such a community there must of necessity be generated some traitors; and the greatest vigilance will be needed to guard against their operations. The Illinois Central Railroad, running so far through this region, will present many vulnerable points for attack; and every mile of its length, and every detail of its management, should be subject to the greatest watchfulness. How easy, when the enemy is ready to strike a blow, for all supplies of men, arms, ammunition or provisions, to be cut off by the destruction of a single bridge.

THE WEAKNESS OF CAIRO.

If resolutely attacked, this point can only be saved by the aid of cannon. It lies low; much lower than the Missouri shore opposite. A battery planted there will render our position entirely untenable. Hence, we must at all hazards prevent the erection of any such batteries; and to do this, we need heavy guns. *These, at present, we have not got*; and should the enemy appear there to-morrow morning, erecting their works, we have not the power to prevent them. Our six-pounders are good enough in their place; but we must command the rivers and both shores of each. The rebels are rapidly casting cannon in Memphis and Nashville, and, some time, will be ready to commence the attack; *shall we be prepared?*

THE HEGIRA.

The flight of fugitives continues. At this point, we see none but the *white ones*; the blacks would be sent back. One negro jumped off a boat night before last, but his master was immediately on his track, and found plenty ready to aid him. He offered a policeman a hundred dollars to capture him, and the officer soon had the money. The negro said he was advised to go by a man, who gave him $3 to pay expenses till he got amongst friends. I heard several citizens envying the lucky policeman, who got such a snug fee for doing what all considered a duty.

The boats bring in great numbers of white fugitives, who are expelled from their homes because of their loyalty to the best Government on earth. A large crowd left here on the train to-day—some up from the Gulf States—some down from Tennessee *via* Nashville. It is pitiable to see women and children, and old men thus flying. Some of the "poor whites" look especially miserable. I learned to-day the mode adopted in some places. A musket is carried to your house, and you are invited to enlist in the Southern Army. You demur; you are a Northern man, or you have not made up your mind to rebel; you wish to remain neutral. Very well; you are then *advised* to leave the place at once. It is not best for you to wait to close up your business; *or to attempt to take away any property*; but you must go or do worse.

And all this in a land of liberty and enlightenment; under a Government founded upon the principles of Republicanism and the precepts of Christ! The invectives of GARRISON and PHILLIPS are pointless against Slavery, in the presence of such a history as is now being acted in the South. ZOUAVE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GOV. REEDER

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 24.

DEAR GENERAL: I avail myself of the opportunity to write you this hasty note, by our friend LOWREY, to say to you that you can have no idea of the state of the public mind here in Pennsylvania, without being personally present. I am sure there has been nothing like it since the organization of our Government. Men, women, and children are for fight, and a scattering traitor here and there (not one in a thousand) rushes into the ranks of processions, and puts on badges for fear of popular violence. *The Administration will be sustained in everything except half way measures.* If Baltimore was laid in ashes, the North would rejoice over it, and laud the spirit that dictated the act, unless free passage for troops and citizens is permitted. There is scarce anything of stern determined retaliation which we are not ready for. All hope of help, and almost all hope of neutrality from the Border States, is given up by our people. They expect to fight them all but two or three, and are ready and willing to fight *the whole of them* if necessary for the honor of our flag. Our own little Lehigh Valley, with its 8,000 or 10,000 votes, has sent off thirteen companies, and the rolls are filling for six more. We can send two regiments ourselves if necessary. The very women and children are willing to fight, and they will pitch into the Administration, as well as the South, if this war spirit is not recognized and responded to in a determined manner. Already I have heard the mutterings and growlings of the people that the Administration does not move with enough vigor and *aggressive* force. The time has gone by for mere self defence, and courtesy and soft words. The policy of conciliation, which had so many friends a few weeks ago, has now *no friends at all*. The people thirst with an insatiate desire for stern words, hard blows, crushing force, and *aggressive retaliation*. The burning of rebel towns, and destruction of rebel railroads, would bring you an army of half a million of men. When men are told that they will not be permitted to pass and repass to their own capital, by Maryland rebels, they smart as under a blow of personal indignity, and a feeling is excited with which the Administration dare not trifle if it wishes to be sustained. The report made by the Mayor of Baltimore, of his interview with the President, I am sorry to say, has excited a good deal of indignation, and if he tells the truth, the tone of the President was altogether too meek and lowly for the Commander-in-Chief to use to the representative of rebels, especially when the former was backed up as he is by the fighting spirit of our people.

I know it is necessary to crouch before you spring; and that it is the best of generalship to keep your enemy disarmed by fancied security, and not permit him to see or suspect your blade till he feels it cleaving his head, and this I have said, and shall continue to say, to our people. God grant that the electricity is now gathering for a shattering stroke. If not, it is my duty as a tried and devoted friend to say to you that the Administration will incur the censure of its best friends.

I presume not to judge of details. I do not need to be told that there are many causes and many complications of which I am ignorant, and that, *in respect of these*, time is necessary before judgment; but I claim that there is a popular thirst for war and redress of national insult and national wrong, demanding signal and terrible retribution, and that the Administration cannot disregard this feeling without losing vantage ground and power.

I address this letter to you because I can write you freely, but I hope the President will see it and peruse it, as well as such members of the Government as you think proper.

Very truly and sincerely yours,
A. H. REEDER.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

ITEMS OF THE REBELLION.

It is stated, on secession authority, that Hon. J. A. GILMER has joined a military company in Greensboro, N. C.

The following is a copy of the dispatch sent by the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington to the Surveyor of Customs at New-Albany, Ind.:

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Arrest all shipments to States controlled by insurrectionists. Special instructions by mail.

S. P. CHASE.

The people of Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago buried the United States flag in a pit which they had dug for that purpose by the side of the Statue of Gen. JACKSON, in the public square of the city.

The following notice is published in the Vicksburgh *Sun*:

"One hundred thousand reward; I will give the above reward for the head of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, if taken alive, or fifty thousand if taken dead, and delivered to me in Vicksburgh, in time for me to hand it over to President DAVIS by the 4th of July next. All the papers please copy. RICHARD PRYOR."

A secret correspondence has been discovered between Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, and Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, in which it appears that MAGOFFIN has been trying to buy certain arms from BROWN that the latter stole from the Federal Government. MAGOFFIN, it is said, wished them to be used by the Secessionists in Kentucky.

A large number of volunteers from Canada have tendered their services to the Secretary of War, but for prudential reasons their generous offers have been declined. One, a distinguished Colonel, resigned his commission for the purpose of offering his services to this Government.

JOHN BELL is said to have declared in a speech delivered at Tusculum, Tennessee, a few days since, that he was willing to head a regiment himself, to march in defence of the South against the Federal Government.

Troops are being sent from Lower to Upper Canada, to protect the arsenals from apprehended incursions from this side the line, during our National troubles.

Lieut. RICHARD K. MEADE, late of the United States Army, and on duty at Fort Sumter, during its siege by the South Carolina troops, has resigned his position, and returned to Richmond on Saturday.

A secession flag, which one of the Postmasters in Schodack displayed on his residence, was shot down on Sunday evening. A Committee of thirty assembled, with a small cannon, in front of the house, and, after giving notice that no injury was intended to either the house or its inmates, commenced a bombardment upon the flag. At the second shot the offensive emblem was brought down.

Of the United States army and navy officers who resigned their commissions since the 19th of December, 1859, twenty-seven have placed on file their determination never to serve against the flag of the United States; they say that their resignations were sent in under the pressure of family and friendly solicitations, and not of their own will. A distinguished Commodore is among the number.

Mr. Sparrowgrass has joined a "Home Guard" at Yonkers. He would not become a member, however, until it was clearly understood that the Guard should not go to the wars or leave Yonkers "except in case of invasion."

Major MORDECAI, recently in charge of the Troy Arsenal, has resigned his commission. He was one of the three United States army officers sent out by our Government to take observations of the great military campaign in the Crimea.

The Charleston *Courier*, of May 4, has this paragraph:

"Gen. SCOTT, on Tuesday last, told a distinguished citizen of Virginia, most unequivocally, the Lincoln Government intended to retake Harper's Ferry, the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and, indeed, all the other late United States posts now in the hands of the 'rebels,' *be the consequences what they may*."

The Newburyport *Herald* says: "We have before us a letter from Mr. EDWIN T. SPOFFORD, in a Lawrence Company, in the Sixth Regiment. He was in the Baltimore fight, and marched next to NEEDHAM, who was killed, falling wounded by his side. Mr. SPOFFORD is a young man of truthful and Christian character, and he thus writes: 'The man who shot him fell dead by my rifle. I felt bad at first, when I saw what I had done; but it soon passed off, and as I had done my duty, and was not the aggressor, I was soon able to fire again and again.'"

LAW REPORTS.

Reversionary Title to the Fee of a Public Highway—Where Does it Rest?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Moncrief and White.

Augustus Van Amringe and Wife vs. James Barnett.—This is an appeal from a judgment rendered at a trial term of this Court, the action having been brought by the plaintiffs to recover the undivided fifth of certain lands which are described as land lying on the eastern side of the Eastern post-road. The plaintiff claims title in right of his wife, who was a daughter and one of the heirs of George Youle, who died seized of the said tract of land in 1828. After the death of Youle, the plaintiffs and one William F. Van Amringe, in May, 1834, filed a bill in chancery for the partition of the premises in question, and a decree for the sale thereof was made in May, 1835. The description of the land as contained in the bill and decree, are the same as that contained in the deed to Youle. The decree directed a sale of all the premises. The Master in Chancery, to whom it was referred, sold the premises in lots and exhibited at the sale a map of the property to be sold at the sale, parcel No. 8, as designated on said map, was purchased by Henry A. Slepper, who afterwards sold the same plot to the defendant. The question arose upon the trial, and is one of the principal questions now before the court, whether the Masters' deed, describing the lot as lot No. 8, which, it is alleged, included one-half the post road, actually carried with it the title to one-half the post-road. The road, it appears, has long since been closed, and in order to insure title to the strip of road bordering on his premises, the defendant obtained a deed of release from the Mayor and Commonalty of this city, which was excluded. It appears that no proof was offered by the plaintiffs, nor was any given, when the eastern post-road was opened, or how long it had been used as a road, or when or how long it was closed, or ceased to be a road. The point taken by counsel for defendant and appellant on this argument is, that the deed from the corporation was improperly excluded, as,

Second, that the defendant was entitled to judgment, the plaintiff showing no title whatever to the premises in question. It is contended that to make a good title to the soil of a highway in virtue of a grant of abutting land, it is necessary to carry up the chain of title to a source where the possession to the soil of the highway is united with the possession of a title to the abutting land.

Ordinarily, the owners of land devoted to public use in the rural districts retain some right in the soil; and the possession of lands adjoining such highway is some, though not conclusive evidence of the possession of the adjoining half of the road, subject to the easement by the public.

In cities, there is no such presumption of title.

In order to establish a title to a street in *a city*, adjoining owners must *prove* that the title to their lots emanates from those who at the time had owned the beds of the streets, and their deeds had bounded the property by the streets in general terms.

The proof being that this road existed in 1796, it must have been laid out at a time when the fee of the road bed was taken by the Corporation of the City, under the acts by which they acquired title to the lands.

It is evident from the proceedings in partition in this case, that the plaintiffs therein (among whom are the plaintiffs in this action) designed selling all their interest in the lands described in the bill of complaint, which description is the same as that contained in the deeds given in evidence by the plaintiffs, on the trial of this action.

William Fullerton, for defendant and appellant; S. W. Stoughton, for plaintiffs and respondent.

Injured by a Boiler Explosion.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Michael Sweeney vs. Benjamin T. Babbitt.—The plaintiff brings this action to recover damages for injuries sustained in 1859 by the explosion of a steam-boiler. It appears that the premises in which the explosion took place were Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Washington-street, in this City. The plaintiff was employed in No. 64 that street, and was at work at the time the explosion took place. He claims to have been greatly bruised and injured, and maimed for life. The complaint alleges neglect on the part of the defendant, and plaintiff claims damages to the amount of $15,000. The defendant denies any neglect on his part or on the part of those having charge of the boiler, and avers that the explosion was occasioned by a latent flaw which was imperceptible to the most practiced eye. The case is still on.

Ex-Judge Dean for plaintiff; Chauncey Shaffer for defendant.

A Verdict of $200 for the Nurse.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Porch vs. Charles Vallar.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. She brought action to recover for services as a nurse to the defendant, claiming $3,000. The jury now give her $200 by their verdict.

Court of General Sessions.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the people, Alice McDonald, indicted for larceny from the person, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

A MAN FIT FOR THE MONTGOMERY CABINET.

William C. Kirby, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. The larceny case consisted in robbing a soldier on his way to Washington. His Honor remarked in passing sentence, that a man who would rob a citizen marching to the support of the laws and flag of his country, had no claim to the exercise of any mercy on the part of the Court.

A COUNTRYMAN FLEECED.

Mary Clyde, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The complainant in this case was a Mr. Abner Crookston of Peekskill, who had been in company with the prisoner into various saloons and brothels, and was during the brief acquaintance robbed by Mary of $169.

WAR ON A SMALL SCALE.

Mary A. Kinney, indicted for assault and battery, was next tried. *Mary Carter* testified that she lived in the same house with the prisoner; prisoner accused the witness' little boy of breaking her (the prisoner's) basket, and then proceeded to reverse the ancient apothegm, and visited the sins of the child on the parent, severely pummeling the latter with her fists, after the manner of the hero of Farnsborough Heath. *Margaret*, the daughter of the last witness, testified that she witnessed the attack on her maternal relative by the prisoner, in which the latter was the aggressor. Witness picked up an axe and threatened to use it if the assault were continued; and, said she on the stand, "I would have done it too."

For the defence, *Catherine Thornton* testified that she saw the complainant strike the prisoner twice before the latter used her fists at all.

Esther Furlong testified next—She didn't see the beginning of the fight; but saw the complainant and daughter pounding the prisoner; she also knew the prisoner to have always sustained a good character.

Martin Welsh, the next witness, was the shining light of the case, and described the affray in all the technical terms of the ring. He recounted the greatest number, and the hardest kind, of "punches," "gouges," "flooper-strokes," "sweetners," "stunners," and "whacking socdolagers," as having been given to the prisoner by the complainant. The jury acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Michael Kavenagh, indicted for assault and battery, was next tried.

Mr. Collier testified that he was driving along the street when the prisoner, who was at work upon a sewer, obstructed his passage, and at length upset the witness' vehicle, throwing him out and injuring him considerably.

Francis Lockwood, who was in the wagon with the last witness at the time of the difficulty, testified to the same effect as the complainant had done. Witness was also thrown out of the wagon.

For the defence,

Daniel McGenn testified that he was a contractor and was building a sewer at the time of the alleged assault; he had directed all private carriages to be stopped from passing over the place where complainant had attempted to pass; this was done for the purpose of protecting the men at work in the sewer; the prisoner was therefore in the pursuance of his duty in stopping the complainant from passing.

The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

Henry Berger, jointly indicted with Sebastian Krollman, for petty larceny and receiving stolen goods, was next tried.

Edmund C. Fisher testified that in August last he was salesman in the store of Clapp & Kent; at that time he missed $12 worth of silk handkerchiefs in whole pieces; the articles were so marked that the witness subsequently identified them at the station-house; witness could not, however, be absolutely certain that the goods had not been sold by some of the clerks; the private mark was not always taken off when goods were sold.

Elisha Wildman, a private watchman, testified that in the execution of his duties, he saw the prisoner and Krollman under such circumstances as to attract his suspicion. Subsequently, he saw Krollman come out of the store with a bundle, which he gave to Berger, and both walked away together. Witness followed, and at some distance arrested them, charging them with theft. At first they denied, but subsequently confessed the charge, saying that as they had stolen only about $15, the officer ought to be content if they gave him $10. This they would do, if he would report that he had searched and found nothing upon them. Witness "didn't seem to see it," but took the prisoners to the Police Office, and found the stolen property upon them. There were no witnesses for the defence, and the jury, after a long absence, were unable to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded.

James Flynn, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

The Court then adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Fry vs. Evily.*—Motion for appointment of receiver granted.

Griffin vs. Frost, et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Wixson vs. Tasker, et al.—Motion granted.

Kohn vs. Bartsch, et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Butler vs. Gavazzi.—Motion granted.

Holton vs. Sims.—Motion granted.

WELLS, J.—*Wilkie, Jr., et al. vs. White, et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Stuart vs. Willett.—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Katharine Thompson vs. James Laing.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Peck vs. Madison-avenue Baptist Church.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Saunders vs. Wolters.—Motion granted conditionally.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 10.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	87½	390	Erie Railroad......	22
2,000	do...........	87	50	do...........s5	22¼
11,000	do..........	86¾	50	do...........	22⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	75½	50	do...........	22½
7,000	do........	75¾	150	do.........s15	23
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	89	30	Erie R. Assent'd S	21¼
500	U. S. 6s, '68......	86	50	Hudson River R...	38¾
500	Trea. 12 p.c. notes	101¼	120	Chic. & Rock I. R..	37½
1,500	do........	101½	50	do........	37¼
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s'90 s15	45	390	Harlem R. Prefer'd	30
6,000	do.........s3	45½	100	Harlem R........b30	12¼
36,000	Va. State 6s s10.	44	200	do..........s10	12
24,000	do...........	46	100	do...........	12
18,000	Mo. State 6s.....	38	100	Mich. Cen. R......	45
15,000	do.........s5	37¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. S....s10	63
4,000	Cal. State 7's.....	73½	100	do.......snwk	63
10,000	Erie R. R. 3d mtge bonds, 1883....	83	100	do..........s10	62½
			400	do..........s10	62⅝
8,000	Harlem 1st m. b.	96½	50	do..........s30	62½
1,000	Goshen Br'h b..	75	25	do..........s20	62½
50	Cum. Coal pref.	5½	100	do..........s4	63¼
75	do...........	5¼	50	do..........s10	62⅞
1,000	Mich. S. S. F.B.,	74	100	do..........s3	63¼
1,000	Ill. C. R. R.B....	92½	850	do..........s3	63½
5,000	C. & N.W.S.F.B.	71	680	do..........c	63¾
3,000	H. & St. J. R.R.'s	31	150	do...........	63⅝
20	Pacific M. St. Co..	68	100	Gal. & Chicago.....	59½
25	do...........	68½	250	do...........	59¼
55	do...........	69	50	do..........b10	59¼
10	New-York Cen. R..	72¼	100	do...........	59⅜
750	do...........	72	50	do...........	59
20	do...........	71⅞	100	do..........s10	59
50	do...........s5	71⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. R....c	23¾
200	do..........s10	71¾	50	Chi., Bur & Q.R..s10	58
100	do..........s60	71	50	do...........	59
5	Panama R..........	100	20	do...........	58½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	86¼	50	Harlem R..........	12
10,000	do...........	86	50	do...........	11¾
1,000	Treas. 12 ⅌ ct. N.	101¼	20	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13
1,000	Ken. State 6s....	75	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	28½
10,000	Va. St. 6s....s15	44	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.s10	63¾
25,000	do..........s30	44½	50	do..........s10	62½
2,000	do..........s3	45	50	do..........s15	62⅜
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	46	50	do..........s4	63½
32,000	Mo. State 6s.....	37¾	100	do..........s3	63½
5,000	do..........b15	38	100	Gal. & Chicago R..	59¼
12,000	Brooklyn G. W. L.	100	100	Cleve. & Tol. R b30	23⅞
10	Am. Ex. Bank.....	79	100	Ch. & R. I. R......	37½
100	Pac. M. St. Co......	70	125	do...........	37
50	Erie Railroad......	22¼	100	Ch., B. & Q. R.....	58¼
110	do...........	22			

FRIDAY, May 10, P. M.

The Stock dealings were less firm in Federal and State securities, but firmer on the Railways to-day, and the temper of the market was quite variable and unsettled to the close of business men's attention. The chief interest of the day centred upon Illinois Central shares, the daily speculative sales of which, through the whole of the present week, have been large, and about two-thirds the registered business is and has been on sellers' options from 3 to 10@15 days. In other words, the Street is going heavily *short* of the Stock, on the calculation that lower War figures must be made on both sides the Atlantic, although under a somewhat similar panic last December, London refused to respond to our low prices, except in the way of availing of them to add heavily to their cheap purchases. And these in turn were sold back to New-York in February and March at a large advance. The recent private advices and orders to buy from London look like a repetition of the movement, and while the figures here keep below 70@75 ⅌ cent., the course of the cash stock will, if changed at all, be toward, rather than from the London market. The cash price yesterday morning was 60½ ⅌ cent., closing in the afternoon 62 ⅌ cent. To-day the highest cash sales were at 64½@¾ ⅌ cent., closing 63⅜ ⅌ cent, bid for to-morrow's delivery. An advance of 1 ⅌ cent. was also paid. On Erie shares, which are quoted active in London, though at lower figures on the late New York advices, in the letters by the *Africa*. On New York Central a fair amount of sales were made at 72 ⅌ cent. In the Western States, other than Illinois Central, prices steady, but not much done. Virginia State Stock was firm at 46 cash, in the morning, the demand being for immediate delivery, while subsequent calls were made on sellers' options, a few days, at 44 @ 41½ ⅌ cent. This range of difference has now been common for several weeks, owing to the comparative scarcity of the Stock on the street. There is an additional fall on Missouris of 1 ⅌ cent. to-day; cash sales at 37½ ⅌ cent. The Federal Stocks are about ½ @ 1 ⅌ cent lower than yesterday. Tennessee State Stocks steady at 46 ⅌ cent., cash, and 45 sellers' option.

Later in the afternoon, there was increased firmness in the Railway Shares, with sales of New-York Central at 72½, and that price bid at the close; Illinois Central 64 ⅌ cent.; Toledo, 23½@24; Galena, 60@60½ ⅌ cent. The first week's earnings in May on the Galena line are reported $11,000 ahead of the same week last season. The general Share Market is called firm at the close under a demand for cash stock.

There was another upward turn in the Exchange market to-day, the rates advancing under a somewhat free demand to 106 on London, and 5f. 35@5f 37½ on Paris. Business was done in Bankers' bills early in the day at 105½@105¾, while at the close these figures were paid for prime Merchant bills and 106 for Bankers. The whole range of Merchant bills may be called 104@105½ ⅌ cent., Bankers' 105¾@106½ ⅌ cent. The extra demand for Saturday's mail was quite sudden, and is attributed in part to remittances making in anticipation of expected receipts of English gold. In the Money market we hear of no change in rates, but report a dull feeling generally outside of Bank. The employment of money by the Stock Brokers is moderate at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, May 7...	$124,610,165	$94,977,3[illegible]	$38,064,254	$9,296,399
Boston, May 6.....	25,408,065	15,67[illegible],987	5,898,803	2,716,602
Phila., May 6.....	61,884,362	18,84[illegible],696	6,832,146	6,875,311
N. Orleans, May 4.	21,228,973	19,830,[illegible]	15,384,072	8,035,271
Total........	$232,131,546	$149,5[illegible]	$65,169,274	$26,8[illegible],583
Last week.........	233,414,691	150,986,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year.........	244,500,792	[illegible]	47,595,691	[illegible]

The old Stockholders and also the holders of the common or unsecured Bonds of the old corporation of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are referred to an important official notice, on another page of this paper, from the Secretary of the new Erie Company, into which their respective interests must be merged by the 28th July next. In default of timely attention to this notice the legal right of the holders to participate in the new organization will lapse; leaving no other provision or remedy at law for the recognition of their claims. The preliminary assessment of 2½ ⅌ cent. is made general to all these parties, on the payment of which they come into the new corporation as follows:

"All such creditors and stockholders as surrender their bonds, debts or certificates, and pay the assessments levied, will become entitled to receive certificates of stock in said Erie Railway Company, as follows:

Holders of bonds of 1862, for the principal of their bonds, and interest up to July 1, 1861, in preferred stock, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ⅌ cent. per annum, when earned, in the current year.

Holders of bonds of 1875, for the principal of their bonds, and interest up to August 1st, 1861, in like preferred stock.

Holders of bonds of 1871, for the principal of their bonds, and interest up to August 1st, 1861, in like preferred stock.

Holders of judgments against the company, for the amount of their judgment, with interest to January 28, 1861, the day of the sale, in such preferred stock.

The holders of the *stock* of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, will be entitled to receive an amount of common stock in the Erie Railway Company equal to the amount of their present stock."

Mr. DRAPER sold the following stocks at auction this morning by order of Hon. G. VAN STEENWYCK, Bank Comptroller, Wisconsin:

$11,000	Missouri 6 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1876	37½
14,000	Missouri 6 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1886	37½
3,000	Georgia 6 ⅌ ct bonds, $500 ea., due 1872	60
3,000	California 7 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1877	72¾
5,000	Tennessee 6 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1888	45¾
2,000	North Carolina 6 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1883	56
2,000	North Carolina 6 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1885	56¼
4,000	North Carolina 6 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1886	56¼
3,000	North Carolina 6 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1887	57
1,000	North Carolina 6 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1889	57
6,000	Illinois 6 ⅌ ct. bonds, due 1860	57½

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

May 9—Philadelphia	par.
May 9—Boston	par.
May 2—New-Orleans	par @ ¼
May 3—Mobile	par @ ½
May 7—Baltimore	2 @ 2½
May 8—Washington	4 @ 5
May 7—Chicago	10 @12
May 6—Milwaukee	8 @ 8½
May 6—Cleveland	1 @ 1½
May 6—St. Louis	12 @13
May 6—Louisville	3 @ 4
May 6—Detroit	1 @ 1½
May 7—Cincinnati	2¼@ 3
May 8—Pittsburgh	3 @3½
May 8—Canada	½@ ¾
May 4—Alton, Ill.	10 @11
May 6—Fort Wayne	1 @ 1½
May 3—Winona	9 @10
May 6—Bloomington, Ill.	10 @11

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON FISCAL YEAR

EARNINGS.

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$226,498 10	$275,363 70
Freight	287,922 96	322,776 12
Mails and express	19,482 97	26,093 08
Rents	19,930 67	15,567 30
Interest	6,009 66	4,064 24
Profit and loss	1,837 16	267 29
Total	$561,681 52	$644,228 73

EXPENSES.

	1860.	1861.
Transportation	$289,565 74	$332,371 39
Interest on bonds	97,899 73	96,585 47
Taxes	10,958 13	11,518 90
Total	$398,423 60	$440,475 76

On a capital of	$2,155,800
First mortgage debt	406,000
Second mortgage debt	950,000
Total	$3,511,800

The following is the revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the month of April:

MAIN STEM.

Passengers	$53,230 31
Mails	7,833 34
Express	3,798 19
Tonnage	231,586 98
Total	$296,448 82

*WASHINGTON BRANCH.

Passengers	$24,174 97
Mails	1,000 00
Express	1,000 00
Tonnage	4,868 19
Total	$31,043 16

N. W. VIRGINIA BRANCH.

Passengers	$6,380 80
Mails	866 66
Tonnage	19,688 31
Total	$26,935 77

RECAPITULATION.

	Main Stem.	Wash'ton.	N. W. Va.	Total.
April, 1860.	$323,965 41	$38,768 48	$20,385 79	$382,819 68
April, 1861.	296,448 82	31,043 16	26,935 77	354,427 75

Showing a decrease of $28,391 94.

*This embraces the revenue on the Washington Branch to April 23, at which date the United States Government took, and has since retained, control of the Road.

New-York Produce Exchange Co.

The Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co., elected on Monday the 6th inst., met on Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst., to choose executive officers for the ensuing year. The result of the election was as follows:

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
STEPHEN D. HARRISON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, Treasurer.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

The Standing Committees of last year were reappointed, namely:

Building Committee—William D. Mangam, Edward Cromwell, Edward J. Lowber, Robert J. Randolph, Stephen D. Harrison.

Finance Committee—Adam Smith, Jr., William H. Newman, John B. Wright.

The choice of the floor stands on the business floor of the Exchange, for three years, will be sold at auction on Saturday, May 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Exchange Room.

All the receivers and buyers of produce now meet at the Produce Exchange, which is therefore the business centre of that very important interest. It is a source of general satisfaction to have the whole trade thus concentrated at one Exchange.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 10,840 bbls. Flour, 42,262 bushels Wheat, 33,190 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Barley, 9,800 bushels Oats, 2,565 pkgs Provisions, and 1,250 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, and $5 62½ for Pots ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 50 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c., and 100 bags Rio at 11c.@13¾c ⅌ ℔. usual terms.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for, and is quite firm, including Middling Uplands, at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bales.

FISH—All kinds continue quite dull, and prices are irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western flour has been freely purchased to-day, at, however, irregular prices. Low and medium grades are tending downward, while the better qualities, being in reduced supply, are decidedly firmer. The reported sales amount to 18,700 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 22½@$5 45, mainly at $5 25@$5 27½; superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 60@$5 70, chiefly at $5 60@$5 65 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 22½	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern continues in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 30@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, to-day, at $3 10@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quite plenty to-day, and prices have been again reduced, encouraging buyers to purchase freely, especially for export, though the increased firmness in the freight market has tended to check shipments. Sales have been reported of 190,000 bushels, including White Western, inferior to choice, at $1 38@$1 65, chiefly at $1 38@$1 46; Amber Western (Winter) small lots, at $1 32@$1 35; Red Western, at $1 27@$1 30, chiefly at $1 28; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 23@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at $1 18@$1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 19; Red State, $1 24@$1 27; and White Kentucky at $1 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn is freely offered, and is decidedly cheaper. Sales have been reported of 80,000 bushels, at 59c. for new mixed Western; 59c.@61c. chiefly at 59c.@60c., for old do. do.; 55c. for unsound do. do.; 60c @62c for Northern and Jersey Yellow; 70c. for Yellow Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand at 68c. ⅌ bushel; sales 2,500 bushels. Barley is inactive and depressed at 55c.@70c. ⅌ bushel. Sales of small lots of State at 57c.@60c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 33¼c.@34¼c.; Western, at 33c.@34c., and State at 34c.@35c. ⅌ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Week ending May 7, 1861.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	23,504	47,563
Wheat, bushels	271,691	649,496
Corn, bushels	487,209	1,105,864
Oats, bushels	22,765	——
Rye, bushels	2,025	——
Barley, bushels	3,461	1,915

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago Jan. 1 to May 7.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	378,940	150,557	117,623
Wheat, bushels	2,143,459	1,100,916	685,872
Corn, bushels	3,664,849	3,888,749	938,762
Oats, bushels	191,065	419,140	166,528
Rye, bushels	106,045	149,310	16,114
Barley, bushels	276,814	169,571	92,377

HAY—Sales to-day 600 bales North River, at 60c.@75c., chiefly within the range ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in, mainly for local use, including new at 14c.@22c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Sales, 120 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $20@$21 50 ⅌ ton. usual credit.

LEAD—Has been quiet, at nominally unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to day: 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 29c.@30c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.; and 100 hhds Cuba Muscovado, in bond, at 16c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been in limited request, including Crude, at $4 50@$4 75, while holders claim $5 ⅌ 280 ℔s; and Spirits at 75c.@80c. ⅌ gallon. Tar has been inactive, at former prices. Resin has been in pretty fair demand, including Common, at $1 87½@$2 ⅌ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The inquiry has been mainly for Crude Whale, at 40c.@42c; Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 35, and Linseed at 58c.@59c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales have been reported of 700 barrels, in lots, at $17 25@$17 50 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 7¾c.@8¾c for Hams, and 6¼c@6¾c. for Shoulders ⅌ ℔. Lard is in demand and is steady. Sales, 900 tierces and barrels, at 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is salable and firm. Sales 400 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 25 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 11c.@14c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues quiet, at 4½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS.—A moderate demand prevails for Clover, and 230 bags have been sold, mainly at 8c. ⅌ ℔. The transactions in other kinds have been quite limited.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive to-day, having amounted to 1850 hhds., including Cuba at 4½c @5¾c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5¾c.; 230 boxes Havana, part at 5¼c.; and 373 hlids. Miledo at 3c ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales: 28,000 ℔s., at 8¾c @9c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

TIN—A very limited inquiry prevails for all kinds at about former prices.

WHISKY—Sales to day, 250 bbls., in lots, at 16¼c.@16½c ⅌ gallon, the market closing with a downward tendency.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted by the advanced rates claimed. For Liverpool—Flour 2s 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 8d. ⅌ bush.; Cotton, 7-32d.@5-16d ⅌ ℔.; Resin, 2s. 9d.@3s ⅌ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Cheese, 27s 6d.@30s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d @30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d @3. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 3s 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard. 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Dublin—Wheat, in shippers' bags, 9d. ⅌ bush. For Londonderry—Corn, in ship's bags, 10½d. ⅌ bush. For Antwerp—Wheat, in ship's bags, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bush.

WRECK ON LAKE ERIE.—In a terrible gale which swept over Lake Erie on Monday night, the schooner *Freeman*, having on board 8,983 bushels of corn, was wrecked on the Canada shore. Of the six persons on board five were lost. The names of the drowned are SYLVESTER A. NEWALL, a son of the captain, and mate of the vessel; GEORGE EVESTON, cook; ANTONIO DARZALLAN, and two others, whom the captain knew only as JOE and ALECK, the three last being deck hands. All of the crew shipped at Detroit.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The boiler of the Benton Mills, in Franklin County, Ill., exploded on April 30, killing JAMES SCORFFORD, one of the proprietors, and DEMPSEY ADAM and THOMAS KING, employes.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n	May 11
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Hammonia	New-York	Southampt'n	May 15
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 18
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Bremen* will close at the Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."
For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

TO MACHINISTS.—PARTIES HAVING THE necessary machinery can obtain contracts for the manufacturing of revolvers, or of their different parts. Apply immediately to E. R. BENNET & CO., No. 162 Greenwich st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 90 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

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A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 550,000 copies in 20 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.
Publishers, HORACE WATERS, and IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. R. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keith & Woods, St. Louis.

SUMMER FASHIONS NOW READY.—Accurate, valuable, practical and reliable information of the Paris Fashions, in Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*. Summer No. now ready; 5 cents. Sold everywhere.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FAIRFIELD HAS FOR many years been a favorite Summer resort. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shores of Long Island Sound and two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. With its climate, scenery, foliage, broad avenues, and its unrivaled facilities for sea-bathing, Fairfield is one of the most delightful Summer residences in this country. The Fairfield House is a new family hotel, furnished in the best manner, (lighted with gas) and is specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country, where they will find all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class quiet hotel. The house will be ready for company on May 1, 1861. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORT—DOVER PLAINS HOTEL.—This large and spacious three-story hotel will be open for Summer boarders on the first day of June. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer will please address the proprietor. The Dover Stone Church, which is situated about half a mile, and the Natural Wells about one mile from the hotel, with the fine brooks for trout, making it one of the most desirable Summer resorts. The hotel has a good livery attached. Reference—D. D. T. Marshall, No. 386 Broadway; A. B. Hope & Co., No. 276 Greenwich-st.
H. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make arrangements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., at 8, 11½, 3½ and 5½; from Dey st., at 10½ and 4½. Only 35 minutes from New-York.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open first of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

ELEGANT OPPORTUNITY FOR SUMMER hotel or select family resort, within convenient driving distance from the City. Would be let to a party every way unexceptionable. For particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ITALIAN PREACHING, BY REV. L. D. RIVIECCIO.—After thoroughly considering the religious truth, and having not despised the knowledge of others on the subject, but sought opportunity for discussing the same, I believe it would be a crime to remain silent; and therefore I have made arrangements to give religious instruction every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock P. M., in the lecture-room of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st. Protestants, while being desirous of extending gospel truths to Italians in Italy, should not neglect those in their own midst, but should use their influence and means to impart to them a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

SANDS-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be held in the Sands-st. Church TO MORROW throughout the day. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. WILLIAM NASH D. D., the Father of the German Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country. Regular monthly meeting at 2 o'clock P. M., at which the monthly contribution of the classes will be made, and several addresses delivered. *Anniversary meeting* at quarter before 8 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. D. L. DASHIELL of Newark, N. J., and Rev. JOHN WILEY, D. D., of New-York.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, '13 and '14 are respectfully invited to attend divine services at St. Bartholomew's Church, on the corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette place, on SUNDAY, the 12th of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. COOKE. Let every Veteran be present.
H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, May 12, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning: *The War Spirit*. Subject for the evening: *Christ's Promise of Rest*. N. B.—The services of this Society will go on regularly, as at other Churches, but hereafter they will not be advertised.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., preaches to the young men of this City at the M. E. Church, on 4th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Rev. O. C. Foss preaches to Volunteers at the Barracks, in the Park, at 10½ A. M., and at the head-quarters of the Empire City Guards at 3 o'clock.

EIGHTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. ALFRED COOKMAN will preach in this Church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. L. McKOWN will preach at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The American Flag will be raised on this Church, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th, when interesting exercises will take place. The public are invited to attend.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS, HAVING RETURNED from Europe and resumed the pastoral care of the Church of the Good Shepherd, will preach TO-MORROW in the University, Washington-square, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—*Peace in Christ for Nations and Men*. Evening—*Golden Words for Dark Hours*.

EXPLOSION OF SPIRITUALISM; OR STATE OF THE DEAD, as taught in the Bible. Preaching on the above subject, by GEO. STORRS Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, at the Academy in Skillman-st., East-Brooklyn on SUNDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. Preaching on WEDNESDAY EVENING, on *The Second Coming of Christ*.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL sermon before the New York Bible Society will be delivered by Rev. R. W. HENRY, (of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st.,) in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Dr. Adams',) on SABBATH EVENING, May 12 at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society.

NORTH TRINITY DUTCH REFORMED Church. (Trenor Hall,) 34th st., west side of Broadway. Rev. Mr. MARSDALE will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the EVENING, Rev. JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Hall of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church corner of Broadway and 47th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, on *The Death of Richard Batterson, of the Sabbath School*, and in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock—*God must be honoured, even upon the battle-field*.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—IN THEIR new edifice, 33d-st., west of 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. A. PELTZ, the pastor. Sunday School anniversary at 7½ P. M. There will be several addresses. Friends and strangers will be welcome.

INCIDENTAL EVILS OF REFORM—AS ILLUSTRATED by the existing war—will be the subject of discourse at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 12th inst., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3½ o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING, by the Pastor.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—54th-st., west of 8th av.—Hours of service Sundays, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Rev. G. J. GEAR Rector; residence, No. 229 West 27th-st. Preaching SUNDAY EVENING by the Rector.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGULAR Sabbath Services in the Chapel of Rutgers' Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH. Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH may be expected to preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday) Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

AND STILL HE CRIES: "PREPARE YE THE way of the Lord." That singular man who has been for years proclaiming the world's doom, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. He has the prophetic spirit.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning Subject: *Christianity as compared with Judaism*. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. J. H. HOBART BROWN will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles before the Missionary Association of that Parish, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY, OF NEW-YORK, will preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, (near Fulton-av.,) on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

MARKET-ST CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY pastor of Market-st Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock; evening services at 7½ o'clock.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth st., near New Canal—Rev. Dr. MAHAN of the General Theological Seminary in this city, will preach in this church SUNDAY EVENING, May 12. All are welcome.

REV. WILLARD SPALDING WILL PREACH for the Second Universalist Society, at the Historical Library, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., on SUNDAY, May 12 at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The friends of the Society and all others are respectfully invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th av. Services on LORD'S DAY (May 12), at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—MORNING—*The Victor*: EVENING—*The Fullness of Time*.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH—41st-st., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON, having returned from his Conference session, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Religious Aspects and Bearings of the Present War*.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-fourth-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. J. L. McKOWN will deliver his farewell discourse. Rev. E. L. PRENTICE will preach in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, May 12, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E.; at 7½ P. M., the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES by request, will repeat his sermon on *The Affairs of the Nation, and the Duty of all true Citizens*.

REV. DANIEL AMES WILL PREACH IN the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH MORNING, May 12, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the afternoon at 3½.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER, OF SIXTH-AV., Union R. D. Church, (opposite Amity-st.,) will deliver a discourse on SABBATH EVENING, May 12, on *Our Country*. The public are cordially invited to attend. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Orchard-st. near Broome-st. Preaching SUNDAY, (12th,) by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. TO-MORROW MORNING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give a discourse for the Sunday School, the children performing the other services. Subject for the evening—*Light in Darkness*.

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 50th-st.—Rev. Dr. N. C. LOCKE will preach SUNDAY, May 12, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN SERVICE at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. R. HOWLET WILL PREACH AT the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on SUNDAY, May 12, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

GRAND ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. THOS. CARTER will preach in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, May 12, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. SAMUEL T. CARTER at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY will preach SUNDAY EVENING, May 12.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, THE PASTOR will preach in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ in the EVENING.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach TO-MORROW, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place.—Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, PASTOR of the Congregational Church, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PREACHING IN THE TENT ON UNION-SQUARE at 3 o'clock, SUNDAY, May 12, by Rev. A. COOKMAN, and at 6 o'clock by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

EXCELSIOR.—PATENT ANTI-BED-BUG BEDDING.—Sure preventive against bed bugs, moths and other vermin. Makes a splendid elastic bed—surpassing straw, moss or any material for cheap bedding. For sale at the manufactory, No. 449 West-st., near Bank.
G. P. SANBORN, Agent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 128 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine, well furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with name, L. T. P., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE SECOND story, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, to families or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated; dinner at six o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gents who will room together, can be suited with elegant furnished rooms, single or in suites, with board; dinner at 6 o'clock; accommodations to suit first-class boarders. No. 119 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING pleasant rooms in a first-class house, with all the improvements, where there are but few boarders, can obtain such by addressing P. B., Brooklyn Post-office. Also, a room for a single gentleman; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on the second floor, in a house occupied by a private family, residing in Madison-av. The house is large, new and first class. Private table furnished, and no other boarders taken. Address C., Box No. 41 Post-office.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNITURED rooms with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, will be let at No. 118 East 14th-st. House first-class and board excellent; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A SECOND STORY BACK ROOM to rent, with board, to two young gentlemen; the house has all modern improvements, and all home comforts are furnished; references given and required. House, No. 268 West 18th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR own house, in sight of Broadway, between 4th and 14th-sts. would be pleased to take a gentleman and wife to board. Address E. B., Box 2,981 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF SECOND story front rooms, or the whole floor to let, with full board, in first class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel; also, a front hall bedroom.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can find good board and rooms on second floor, also two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway. No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—PARTIAL BOARD, WITH COMFORTABLY furnished rooms suitable for one or two persons, with all the privileges of a home, may be obtained at No. 165 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE GENTLEMEN will find board and pleasant furnished rooms, in a private family, at No. 159 West 36th-st., near 8th-ave. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF SECOND story front rooms, on the whole floor, to let with full board, in first-class house, No. 5 West 24th st., opposite 5th-av. Hotel. Also, a front hall bedroom.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 195 East 21st st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 13 East 29th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 83 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house No. 21 Sands-st., high and healthy location; six minutes to Fulton ferry; a large, pleasant room, with closets; will fully accommodate two or three gentlemen; an excellent table, bath-room, &c.; terms moderate; family small and select; no children. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SOCIAL FAMILY residing in a pleasant location near the ferries, will let, with board, two or three furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms very low. Address P. D. R., Box No. 776 Post-office N. Y.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; house first-class; reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 13 Poplar-st.; location good, and near Fulton Ferry.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL-ST.—RICHMOND House.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is now opened as a private family hotel for the reception of single gents or small families tired of the monotony of boarding. Parties desirous of housekeeping, can find very convenience at the above establishment.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—A SUITE OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to a family requiring superior accommodations; private table served in good style. Also, rooms single or en suite for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 19 5th-av., third door above Brevoort House.

GRAMERCY-PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let; the entire second and third floors of the above first-class house, suitable for families and single gentlemen of respectability; location pleasant and desirable for parties desiring to remain in the City during the summer season.

TO LET, WITH PARTIAL BOARD—A suite of two or three rooms in a small and private family; the house is modern and very eligibly situated, within a few doors of Washington Park. The rooms will be let singly or together. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent two or more very fine rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; rooms would be let together or separately. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. S., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRES board in a private family, occupying a first-class house, with all the modern improvements; location on Murray Hill or between 33th and 60th sts., near 5th and 6th avs. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

NO. 38 BEACH-ST., ST. JOHN'S PARK.—To let, with board, large pleasant rooms, suitable for families; also, single rooms for gentlemen. House contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN A FIRST-class modern built house in 21st st., between Broadway and 4th av., will let several furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without partial board. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, in a first-class family to single gentlemen; two large parlors, with bedrooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

NO. 30 CLINTON-PLACE—NEAR BROADWAY, two or three pleasant and well-furnished rooms to let, with board, together or separately; suitable for a family or for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Satisfactory references required.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a large front room, on second floor, furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or to one or two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH HOT AND COLD water, with full or partial board, in a private family. Cars and stages pass the door. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 11 Abingdon-square, 8th-av. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN.—Two or three very pleasant rooms on second floor of house No. 334 4th-st., three doors west of Broadway. Also, a desirable front basement for a physician's office, on reasonable terms.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD CAN BE pleasantly accommodated in the family of a professional gentleman, at No. 107 East 39th-st.; modern conveniences; good neighborhood; house newly furnished throughout.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Best of references given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 104 WAVERLEY-place, fourth house from Washington Parade Ground; two neat front rooms, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A SMALL FAMILY, a room and bedroom, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at No. 90 East 26th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Address M., Box 102 *Times* Office.

NO. 38 BEACH ST., (ST. JOHN'S PARK.)—TO let, with board, large, pleasant rooms, suitable for families; also single rooms for gentlemen; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

NO. 42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, to let, with board; also, two single rooms; location most desirable; house first class. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in a first-class house; location, West 24th st., near the Fifth avenue Hotel. Address T. C. D., No. 1,107 Broadway.

NO. 188 EAST 10TH-ST.—VERY PLEASANT and central location. Eligible and elegantly furnished rooms, with first class board, for families. Day board for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a pleasant room and good board, by applying at No. 54 Beach-st. Terms moderate.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE AND SINGLE gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated at No. 37 West 18th-st., in a very desirable location, between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms. Also a furnished parlor. Apply at No. 130 Henry st.

TO LET.—AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO LET two furnished front bedrooms to gentlemen without board. Location 14th st., near 2d-av. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,741 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms on second and third floors, with a fine view of the bay. Apply at 22 and 24 Essex st., near Hudson.

ROOMS TO LET.—ROOMS TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN and lady, or single gentleman, with or without meals, at No. 43 Charlton-st., near Varick.

HOBOKEN.—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room with breakfast and tea, at No. 15 Hudson Terrace.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK parlor and extension room, suitable for a doctor or dentist, and also a few rooms on second and third floors, to rent with board, in house No. 32 East 14th st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square; can have free use of a nice 7-octave piano; terms moderate. Apply at house.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a first-class house, No. 33 Bond-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN—In 34th st., near 8th av.; first-class house, private family. Address OMEGA, Box 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or one family of five or six persons, can obtain rooms and entertainment in a private family, occupying a spacious and pleasantly situated house, convenient to the pleasantest station between Manhattanville and Spuyten Duyvel. The table will be invariably good. The price for adults $7 a week—servant and children less. To persons who desire a very pleasant suburban residence for Summer and early Autumn, this advertisement is addressed. For reference, which will be given without interview, address E. S. R., Box No. 1,702 Post-office, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THOSE WISHING THE pleasures of a home in a first-class farm-house, for the Summer, but a few minutes' walk from railroad depôt at Vail's Gate, (Mortonville) and about four miles from Cornwall Landing, with convenience of stages from boat, can obtain the same by applying to the undersigned. The rooms are large and airy, and location very pleasant. Stabling for horses, if desired. References: Joseph Struthers, No. 90 Beekman-st., or J. J. Runyon, No. 121 Washington-st. Address E. S. BENEDICT, Mortonville, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED.—COUNTRY OR VILLAGE BOARD for the Summer, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, five years old, within six hours of New-York, in some pleasant locality. Price to be reasonable. Describe locality, stating price and advantages, if any, for pleasure fishing. Answer until Monday. Address T. W. B. H., Box No. 535 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife wish to obtain good, plain board at a farm house, where but few or no other boarders are taken; location to be healthy and in the immediate vicinity of the City, and accessible by railroad or boat. Address, giving full particulars and terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—Parties wishing superior accommodations can obtain such at one of the finest residences on the Hudson, by applying to WM. ADAMS, Agent, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Refers to Ralph Wells, No. 34 Wall-st.; Waldo Hutchins, No. 40 Wall-st.; J. S. Shultz, No. 101 East 12th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH accommodations for servant, horse and carriage now ready, with good board, situate on Walnut Hill, Montgomery place, Yonkers, ten minutes' from railroad depôt or steamboat; large lawn, six acres; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further particulars, inquire of DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIFUL situation on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the depôt, where several gentlemen can be accommodated. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers, opposite the depôt.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD AT THE house of the subscriber; the house is roomy and pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address or apply to BENJ. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I., or to DANL. H. CARPENTER, No. 159 Bleecker-st.

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COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BETWEEN Orange and Newark; distance, ¾ hour from New-York, with constant communication. Good board, and moderate terms. Address H. B. G., Box No. 1,290 Post-office.

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Cheap from auction, at
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Comprising a choice lot of patterns.
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At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
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5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash.
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

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SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
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UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

THOSE OF OUR PATRIOTIC FELLOW-CITIZENS who are able, and have not contributed to the Fund for the Defence of the Union, and the proper equipment and comfort of the brave Volunteers who enlist in support of our Country's Flag, are earnestly requested to send their contributions immediately to either member of the Committee on Collections and Subscriptions, viz:

ALEX. T. STEWART,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
R. H. McCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS.

Or to THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st. By order of the Committee.

ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.
R. H. McCURDY, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Jessie Brown.

WINTER GARDEN—Hiawatha—Lend me Five Shillings.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—Bowled Out — Anderson; Or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61. Curiosities at all Hours.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lloyd's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

The Times on Sunday.

The New-York Times will be issued to-morrow, and will be published daily, Sundays included, during the war excitement.

The price of the Sunday issue will only be three cents for single copies—two dollars per hundred.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is evident from the tenor of our dispatches that some movement of startling importance is in contemplation, and will soon be made by the Government against the Secessionists. What direction this movement will take, it is of course impossible to say—whether towards Norfolk, Richmond, or Harper's Ferry. Our Washington correspondent states that there are now in Washington and in the immediate vicinity some 30,000 troops, and more are daily arriving, both by railroad and by transport. The regulars and volunteers which passed through Baltimore on Thursday afternoon, reached the Capital that night; and Gen. Patterson's command, 15,000 strong, can be made available in a very short period. The movements of the secession forces in Virginia seem to be somewhat uncertain They evidently anticipate that the Government intends to take possession of Alexandria, and accordingly, to be out of harm's way, those who were stationed there yesterday commenced a retrograde movement to Culpepper. It is most likely, however, that instead of Alexandria, Harper's Ferry will be the point to which the Government will first direct its attention, as the rebel forces there have commenced a system of depredations upon the trade passing over the Baltimore Road which it will be necessary to put an end to immediately. They yesterday took from a train bound to Baltimore, one hundred beef cattle and ten horses.

The Government still anticipates an attack upon Cairo, and is making every effort to prevent its success. A dispatch from Chicago says that the officer in command at Cairo has received positive information that Gen. Pillow has chartered three steamers to convey troops up the river for an attack. Gen. Pillow will probably find that he is too late in making his proposed demonstration.

The formation of still another new Military Department has been rendered necessary by the exigencies of the times—that of Ohio; to consist of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and to be subdivided into various smaller departments—the whole under the command of Gen. McClellan, of the Ohio Volunteers, with the head-quarters at Cincinnati.

The dispatch published yesterday morning, to the effect that the Secession forces at Harper's Ferry had crossed over to the Maryland side and seized the Heights overlooking the Ferry, is corroborated. A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* states that they have destroyed a valuable tract of timber by burning it, and had commenced fortifying the heights. The number who had crossed over was estimated at about eight hundred.

The consequences of the teaching of the secession leaders during the late Presidential campaign are beginning to show themselves. They did not hesitate to publicly proclaim that the election of Lincoln would result in the liberation of all the blacks, and the latter in some localities have naturally become imbued with that idea. In Owen County, Ky., we hear that three or four hundred negroes have armed and organized themselves, and commenced open depredations upon the property of their masters. An attempt to disarm them had been met with resistance and the loss of several lives. How far the disaffection has extended is not yet known, but Gov. Magoffin, at last accounts, had dispatched a messenger to ascertain the whole truth of the matter.

Occasionally we get a glimpse of the truth from persons in the interest of the Confederates, more frank and outspoken than their fellows. A letter written by an officer at Harper's Ferry, formerly in the service of the Government, to a friend at Harrisburgh, discloses the facts that most of the troops at that place are provided with arms of an inferior quality, that they are badly provisioned, that their commissariat is mean, and that flour cannot be obtained there under $25 per barrel. The writer, who has seen twenty years' service, and is considered an officer of skill, is also frank enough to confess that he considers the chances of success, in the pending contest between the Confederate States and the Government, as decidedly in favor of the latter.

One good effect, at least, results to the Baltimoreans from the present position of that city and the State of Maryland on the side of the Union—there is a perfect exodus of the rowdy element. The individuals comprising this useless but dangerous class of the community are leaving in squads of from fifty to eighty, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, with the intention of joining the Secession forces there. A company of about eighty, besides those previously mentioned, passed through Frederick on Thursday night. The Government would be perfectly justified in arresting them, but it is perhaps easier to fight them than to keep them.

New-Jersey has responded nobly to the call of the Government. In addition to the regiments called for and already at the scene of action, the Legislature yesterday passed a bill authorizing the raising and equipping of four more, to be held ready for call, and the purchase of ten thousand stand of arms. The bill authorizing a loan of two million dollars was also passed.

At General Term of the Superior Court an important ejectment suit was yesterday argued, involving the question of title to the fee of a public highway, when it ceases to be such, by the direction of the proper authorities. In the General Sessions there was a large number of petty pleas taken, and only two or three trials, none of which resulted in convictions. The only charges were larceny and simple assault and battery.

The Stock Market was firmer on the Railway shares yesterday, but rather lower on Federal and State securities. The transactions were active in Illinois Central shares, and as much as 64½ paid for the cash stock. New-York Central closed 72½. Exchange on London advanced to 106 ℔ cent.

Flour was in active request, at, however, rather lower prices for common and medium grades. The transactions in Wheat and Corn were extensive, as the market was decidedly favorable to buyers. Sugars were more sought after. Moderate sales of Cotton, Provisions, Rice, Hay, Hops and Cloverseed were reported. No really important movements transpired in Fish, Coffee, Metals, Candles, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Molasses, Spices, Teas or Tobacco. Whisky was plenty, heavy and cheaper. The rates on Freight were quoted higher. Other branches of trade presented no new feature.

Harper's Ferry.

It seems to be understood that a force of Secessionists is rapidly collecting at Harper's Ferry, with the evident design to hold that position, which commands the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thus seriously checks federal reinforcements from the West. A large body, four or five thousand at least, has been pushed forward from Virginia, and is swelled by additions from Kentucky and Maryland. We presume it numbers now 6,000 men. The position itself is a strong one, and can probably be held against a much superior force.

It certainly is a bold step to push troops so far within the enemy's lines, and so far away from reinforcements,—for a force marching west from Washington could entirely cut off their retreat. It seems scarcely possible, therefore, that Gen. Lee should have sent these troops to Harper's Ferry, unless he expected to be able, very speedily, to send others to support them, or at all events to keep open their line of communication. We have no reliable information as to the number of troops now under arms in Virginia, nor of the points at which they are mainly collected. But large bodies of them are known to be at Richmond, Petersburgh, Lynchburgh and other points. Our own impression is that there are at least 40,000 men, organized, disciplined and within three days' reach of Washington. If part of this force should be thrown from Lynchburgh and that vicinity upon Harper's Ferry, while the remainder threaten Washington, it might not be easy for the Government to spare troops enough just now to retake the Ferry. It seems to be the general impression that Gen. Butler will very soon move towards that point, and, when properly supported, attempt its recapture.

The Position of Kentucky.

The Union men in Kentucky continue to insist, with great energy, that the State shall remain neutral in the pending contest between the Union and Rebellion. The Louisville *Journal*, which wages fierce and effective war upon the Disunionists, presses this policy with very great force upon public favor. It insists that Kentucky shall take no part in the contest,—that she shall repel trespass upon her soil from either party, and devote herself to the preservation of peace within her own borders.

Now there is one aspect of the case in which we can concede the wisdom and justice of this policy. The people of the State are divided in sentiment. There is a very strong, a very active, and a very effective Secession party in the State—and it is opposed by a Union party which we believe to be still stronger. If the Unionists, therefore, mean by neutrality, that they *will take care of their Disunionists at home*—that they will hold them in check and prevent their swelling the rebel army of Jeff. Davis, in its war upon the Government,—their policy is just and wise. It is not, perhaps, all that the country has a right to expect,—but if carried out vigorously and in good faith, the country will be satisfied with it. If the Union men of Kentucky will fight, or hold in check, the Disunionists of their own State, they will have done their part towards crushing this great rebellion,—and neither the Government nor the people will have reason to complain of them.

But if this neutrality is to be one-sided, it will not answer. If the Disunionists of Kentucky are to rush by thousands into the ranks of the enemy and wage war upon the Federal Government, the Union men have no right to sit still and watch the conflict. If the State is to be neutral, her people must be neutral also. If the Union men may not aid the Union, the Disunionists must not aid secession.

There is a project on foot to *arm the State*. Gov. Magoffin, in a message, every sentence of which might have been dictated by Jeff. Davis, recommends the appropriation of $3,000,000 for this object. A Joint Committee, half Unionists and half Secessionists,—Crittenden, Dixon and Nicholas composing the former, have concurred in the recommendation, which seems to meet universal concurrence. What object is to be accomplished by this, favorable to the Union, it is not easy to see. The Government of the State is in the hands of Secessionists. If they purchase arms they will place them in the hands of their own friends. The result will be that the Secessionists will be armed and the Unionists not. How long, after that is the case, will it be before Kentucky is "precipitated" into revolution, just as Virginia has been?

The proceeeding seems to us dangerous,—certain to destroy the neutrality which the friends of the Union in Kentucky hope to maintain.

Encouragement for Pirates.

The Mobile *Register* is drumming for privateers. It instructs the enterprising gentlemen who may wish to embark in this business, that they can carry their prizes into *any neutral port* they please. It says:

> "It is to be expected that a neutral nation not unfriendly to us, *will see with pleasure, the arrival of prizes in its ports.* Every prize will benefit the neutral city, by giving employment, and *paying money to its inhabitants*; and by selling among them, valuable stocks of merchandise at the lowest prices. When admitted into the port, by the laws of nations the prize is under the protection of the neutral Power; the possession by the captor is sufficient proof of his right, and his title cannot there be questioned."

A journal must be strangely blind, or recklessly contemptuous to the temper of the age in which we live, to hold such language as this. There is no neutral nation on earth that would receive and protect privateers from the Southern Confederacy. Even between belligerent nations, the use of privateering as a weapon of war incurs universal repugnance, and is by common consent almost wholly laid aside. During the Crimean war neither of the belligerent parties resorted to it. The English government indeed forbade its subjects to enter into it at all.

But the case is much stronger now. This is not a war between contending nations, nor will it be so regarded by the world. It is merely a rebellion against an established Government; and no nation will ever recognize privateers from the Southern Confederacy until they are prepared to recognize the Confederacy itself. A privateer must have national protection. He must have the authority of some lawfully constituted and *recognized nation*, to cover his depredations upon peaceful commerce. Without such authority he will be held and treated as a pirate. All that ever distinguishes a privateer from a pirate is that the one has letters-of-marque, issued by some competent authority, while the other has not. And no authority can be competent for such a purpose, but a sovereign, independent and recognized nation.

The Southern Confederacy has not reached this point yet. Indeed, it seems much further from it than it was a month ago. It has obtained no recognition, nor any promise of it, from any quarter. Until it has that, no letters it can issue will save its privateers from the doom of the pirate.

A Mistake.

> "The excitement at the North, though widespread and pervading, is spasmodic. It will die away as the Spring opens, and the business of the season shall occupy the people's attention."—*Virginia Examiner.*

It is a great mistake to suppose that the upheaval of the North is spasmodic, or that it is an impulse. There is nothing fitful, nothing ephemeral about it. It has all the elements of a lasting vitality. If those elements have slumbered in the past, it was because the Northern mind could not and would not believe that the Secessionists were in earnest. So deeply imbued were their own hearts with love for the Constitution, and so profound their reverence for the Union, that they did not conceive it possible that actual treason could exist anywhere in this Republic. They looked upon the seizure of the forts and property of the Government as in some sort the doings of a lawless mob, which patriotism was for the hour powerless to control. But when the bombardment of Fort Sumter thundered in their ears, and placed before their vision the palpable fact that actual rebellion was armed and rampant, and that the institutions of the country were in danger, a voice rang like a trumpet all through the North, rousing the sleepers and startling every trusting patriot from his dreams.

They will sleep no more. The spirit that made a quarter of a million of volunteers spring to their feet at the first cry of danger, will, if need be, call another quarter of a million to the rescue, and yet another, and another, so long as stout hearts and strong arms shall be needed to defend the institutions of the country. The people of the North regard this whole country, all the States, as a common inheritance—a great trust confided to them by a noble ancestry, to be transmitted intact to the generations of the future. To divide, is, in their view, to destroy it. To strike one State from the brotherhood of States, is to sever the unity of all. To break one link in the chain that binds them together, is to scatter them all to the winds. Destroy the supremacy of the Constitution as it exists, and they would regard themselves as without a Government,—dissolve the Union and they would have no country.

Hence it was that the capitalist and the laborer, the banker and the borrower, the merchant and the mechanic, the professional man and the farmer, all grades, all classes, all ranks, and all occupations, were moved by a common impulse. They were impelled by common instincts and a common nature, and they moved together and at once. There was no need of language or suggestion. The gigantic conspiracy stood revealed, and without consultation heart everywhere responded to heart that it must be crushed. The resolve was spontaneous, welling up instantly and everywhere. Whatever of money was needed was tendered, whatever of men were required were ready.

As it has been since the attack on Fort Sumter, so will it be for the next ten years, if the struggle shall last so long. There is nothing spasmodic in the movement. It is not excitement; it is not enthusiasm even; but a deep and solemn conviction of danger to the country, and a deeper, sterner resolve that it shall be saved. Whatever call may be made for money will be answered; whatever demand for men will be instantly met; whatever sacrifices may be required will be submitted to, to the end that the cause of self-government may be vindicated, and the fact demonstrated that we Americans have a national unity, a civilization, a country and a home.

It is well that the people of the South should understand this. Let them comprehend that this war which they have undertaken and forced upon the country, must, if they so decide, be fought out to the bitter end. They can end it now by returning to their allegiance to the Union, retaining and enjoying always all their rights under the Constitution. But if they will it otherwise, they must (and they are only seven millions) stand against nineteen millions who are as determined and courageous as themselves, with vastly more means to carry on the contest to a successful issue. What the people of the North demand is, not conquest, not subjugation, but obedience to the Constitution, and the safety of the Union. And this they will enforce. Let the Southern States then, choose between a return to their place in the Union, with all their rights secured, all the Constitutional guarantees around them that are around any State,—and the madness of challenging the power of these loyal millions to a conflict in which the strongest arm and the sharpest sword will, at the end of a desolating war, be able to dictate the terms of peace.

Rebel Bonds.—On the 26th of last month we called the attention of the Board of Brokers to the propriety of striking from the stock list the securities of seceding and seceded States. The suggestion at once found warm advocacy in the Board; but the reluctance to abandon favorite speculative stocks was so great that, notwithstanding the Press and the public have since reiterated the necessity of taking this step, those bonds are daily called, and bought and sold, as if valid and valuable.

We beg now to solicit the attention of the District-Attorney to the subject. That official, acting under the definition of treason, which describes the crime as lending aid and comfort to the enemy, has already invaded the Exchange building to seize the plates and stop the printing of blank bonds, intended to raise money for the rebels. The Board of Brokers is busy in giving currency to bonds of the same description, with the simple difference that they are filled up. Of the bonds issued by the State of Virginia in good faith, nine millions of dollars worth were, on the 1st of January, held by her own citizens. Nobody knows better than the Virginian that, with the act of secession terminated the power of the State to pay principal or interest, and that his only chance to protect himself is to throw his bonds into that market where they will bring anything whatever. There is no doubt that Wall-street has been supplied liberally with these bits of waste paper, the purchase money of which is strengthening the resources of Virginia in her contest with the Government. There is as little doubt of the readiness of Southern financiers to employ the resort of supplying an over-issue of their bonds, as long as Northern dealers can be found sufficiently foolish or treasonable to buy them, even at a shilling apiece. Not a day, therefore, should be permitted to elapse before these sources of Southern strength should be closed, if not by the voluntary patriotism of the brokers, then by the intervention of law. Let all who persist in aiding the common enemy be brought to answer.

The Great Conspiracy—Proof of its Nature and Motive.

It is important that the people of this country should understand clearly the real nature and causes of the contest in which they are engaged. Every one recognizes the fact that the South has been plunged into rebellion against the authority of the Federal Government, and now seeks, by force of arms, its overthrow. But the causes of this fact,—the motives which have given it birth, are less generally recognized. One class of writers ascribes it to the election of Lincoln, and regards it as a passionate protest against the choice of a sectional President. Another class considers it the effort of an alarmed people to protect their domestic institutions against apprehended danger. Nearly all regard it as the natural growth and inevitable result of the Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery agitation, which has marked the history of the past twenty years, and which has aroused the passions, the prejudices, the pride and the resentment of both sections of the country.

There is some truth in these views, without doubt,—but no one of them embraces the whole truth. These incidents and agitations have had much to do with the Rebellion which now menaces the Government with overthrow,—but as *means*, not *motives*. The Slavery agitations, the political contests, the triumph of Republican principles at the polls, have only been the weapons and the opportunities for accomplishing the foreordained result. They did not suggest the idea,—nor start the plot for destroying the Federal Government. *That had been resolved on long before.* The plot had been formed,—the programme had been drawn up,—and the determination to overthrow the Government had been reached, long before the Slavery agitation had begun to disturb the country,—and a quarter of a century before the Republican Party was dreamed of. What we are fighting is a *Conspiracy*, not a Rebellion. It was concocted by a few ambitious leaders, who have brought the mass of the people into it by using the agitations and occurrences of which we have spoken, as a means of alarming and arousing them.

We have already alluded to a book called *The Partisan Leader*, as affording conclusive evidence of this fact. It deserves more careful attention, for, as interpreted by subsequent events, its publication was one of the most remarkable incidents of our current history. It was written and published secretly,—the name of its author and its publisher being carefully concealed. It purported to be written by "*Edward William Sidney*,"—while its real author was Prof. Beverly Tucker, of the University of Virginia, a bosom friend of Mr. Calhoun, thoroughly wedded to the doctrine of Supreme State Sovereignty, and profoundly disappointed at the defeat of Nullification in 1832. It purported to be "printed for the publishers by James Caxton,"—when its actual printer was Duff Green, the agent and tool of Calhoun, and editor of the *Telegraph*, a paper devoted wholly to Mr. Calhoun's interest and elevation. It was written in 1835 and printed in 1836,—but it was entitled "a *tale of the future*,"—and bears date "1856." Its object is to relate incidents in the struggle of the South, and especially of Virginia, for independence,—which is assumed to have been achieved about the year 1850. And the striking feature of the book is that the programme it lays down as that on which Southern independence was achieved, is almost precisely that which has been actually adopted thus far in the rebellion which now distracts the land.

The author professes to have been an actor in the scenes which he records. In the preface to his book he speaks of actors in the events who will be "vouchers for its accuracy,"—some of them *now* filling high places of trust and power,—others "who will die without their fame,—men belonging to that class, peculiar to a society whose institutions are based on domestic slavery, the honest, brave, hardy, and high-spirited peasantry of Virginia." The book introduces its leading hero, Capt. Douglas, who is a brother of Arthur Trevor, both sons of Hugh Trevor, a gentleman residing near Richmond, who although "bred up in the school of State Rights, and greatly alarmed at the Jackson proclamation against nullification in 1832, had finally settled down into the conviction that union, on any terms, was better than disunion under any circumstances," and had consequently become "a partisan of Van Buren and united with Ritchie and others of the same kidney in endeavoring to subdue the spirit and tame down the State pride of Virginia." In the Spring of 1849, Virginia is assumed to have voted for the election of a Legislature favorable to Van Buren, and thus "expunged her name from the chronicles of honor, expunged the history of all her glories, expunged herself."

Then comes the following passage as to the action of the Gulf States:

> "At the same time, the power and the will of a fixed majority in the North, to give a master to the South, had been made manifest. It was clearly seen, too, that he had determined to use the power thus obtained, and to administer the Government solely with a view to the interest of that sectional faction, by which he had been supported. "*Væ victis!*" "Woe to the vanquished!" was the word. It had gone forth; and Northern cupidity and Northern fanaticism were seen to march, hand in hand, to the plunder and desolation of the South.
>
> Under these circumstances, the Southern States had been, at length, forced to see that the day for decisive action had arrived. They, therefore, determined no longer to abide the obligations of a Constitution, the form of which alone remained, and having, *by a movement nearly simultaneous, seceded from the Union, they had immediately formed a Southern Confederacy.* The suddenness of these measures was less remarkable than the prudence with which they had been conducted. *The two together left little doubt that there had been a preconcert among the leading men of the several States, arranging provisionally what should be done, whenever circumstances should throw power into the hands of those whom, at the bidding of the usurper the people had once driven from their councils.* It is now known that there was such concert. *Nor was it confined to the seceding States alone. In Virginia, also, there were men who entered into the same views.*"

The Gulf States had thus, by a nearly simultaneous movement, repudiated the obligations of the Constitution. The next step was to get Virginia to join them. The President is represented as having bent all his energies to prevent that result, by influencing the election for members to the Legislature which was to act upon it:—and the first volume of the story is devoted to the incidents preparatory to and connected with that election. Hugh Trevor, the Unionist, had a brother Bernard, who had been a Disunionist for many years. He is represented as an impulsive man, governed solely by principles of honor and of devotion to his State, while his brother is branded as a man who consulted his judgment and took counsel of his prudence in public affairs. The eldest son of Hugh Trevor, the Unionist, named Owen Trevor, had been educated at West Point, and had learned, both from his instructors there and from his father, "*overlooking his allegiance to his native State, to consider himself the sworn soldier of the Federal Government.* He was, therefore, a favorite "at Court," and was rapidly promoted in the army. He was sent to Virginia to aid in putting down the anticipated rebellion, and his only apprehension was that he might meet in arms his brother Douglas, who had also been educated at West Point and entered the army:

> "But having spent a Winter at home, it was suspected that he [Douglas] had become infected with the treasonable heresies of Southern politicians. He had resigned his commission and traveled into South Carolina. The effect of this journey on his opinions was not a matter of doubt. Letters had been received from him, by his brother and several young officers of his own regiment, avowing a total change of sentiment. These letters left no doubt, that *should Virginia declare for secession, or even in case of collision between the Southern League and the old United States, he would be found fighting against the latter.*"

This, it will be seen, puts Virginia very much in the position she now holds,—affecting neutrality, but ready to join the Southern league whenever a collision should occur with the general Government. Douglas Trevor fell in love with his cousin Delia, daughter of the Disunionist,—and the remaining chapters of the first volume record incidents which occurred during a protracted visit at her father's house. He had a rival in the person of one Col. Baker, who was devoted to the service of the flag he had sworn to defend, and who is represented, therefore, as the perfection of all meanness,—as a liar, coward and boor. For some constructive insult he is challenged by Douglas, escapes by making an ignominious apology, and revenges himself by reporting Douglas as holding treasonable opinions, and thus securing his dismissal from the service.

The author says:

> "I have already spoken of those men, in each of the Southern States, of *cool heads, long views, and stout hearts, who, watching the progress of events, had clearly seen the point to which they tended.* It is not here that their names and deeds are to be registered. They are already recorded in history, and blazoned on the *tomb of that hateful tyranny which they overthrew.* They had been *discarded from the service of the people*, so long as the popularity of the President had blinded the multitude to his usurpations. * * They had seen that *secession must come*, and that, come when it might, their influence would be proportioned to their past disgraces. Presuming on *this, they had consulted much together. Not only had they sketched provisionally the plan of a Southern Confederacy, but they had taken measures to regulate their relations with foreign Powers.* One of their number, traveling abroad, had been instructed to prepare the way for the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Great Britain. One of the first acts of the new Confederacy was to invest him publicly with the diplomatic character, and it was at once understood that commercial arrangements would be made, the value of which would secure to the infant League all the advantages of an alliance with that powerful nation. The designation of a gentleman, as Minister, who had so long, without any ostensible motive, resided near the Court of St. James, left no doubt that all things had been already arranged."

This part of the programme also has been carefully followed out by the Confederacy at Montgomery.

Douglas Trevor, when he reached his uncle's house, was believed to be true to the Government he had sworn to support. His uncle's efforts, therefore, after proper preliminary disavowals, were devoted to his conversion,—and sundry chapters of the book record the conversation that passed between them. The result was that he entered into the service of the rebels, though President Van Buren is represented as having been brutal enough to insist on his dismissal from the service, instead of accepting his resignation.

Interspersed through the narrative are sundry caricatures and denunciations of the North,—one of which we think will amuse our lady readers. Douglas, it seemed, ventured to *kiss* his sweetheart,—whereupon the author thus moralizes:

> For although, *according to the refinements of the Yankees, kissing was in very bad taste*, yet the Northern *régime* had not reached the banks of the Roanoke. The ladies there still continued to walk in the steps of their chaste mothers—safe in that high sense of honor which protects at once from pollution and suspicion.
>
> It is true that when a people become corrupt, they must learn to be fastidious, and invent safeguards to prevent vice, and blinds to conceal it when it is to be indulged. Duennas are necessary in Spain. They are at once the guarantee of a lady's honor, and the safe instruments of her pleasures. Black eunuchs perform the same functions in Turkey. *In the Northern factories, boys and girls are not permitted to work together. In their churches, the gentlemen and ladies do not sit in the same pew.* What a pitch of refinement! Sterne's story of the Abbé in the theatre at Paris affords the only parallel.
>
> Thank God! the *frame of our society has kept us free from the cause and its consequences* (!) Whatever corruption there may be among us *is restrained to a particular class*, instead of diffusing itself by continuous contact through all grades and ranks. If it were true, as the wise, and eloquent, and pious, and benevolent, and discreet Dr. Channing had said, some fifteen years before, that *below a certain line all was corrupt, it was equally true that above it all was pure.* Nature had marked the line, and established there a boundary which the gangrene of the social body could never pass."

It is not necessary for us to follow the narrative further. The remainder is a history of scenes in the conflict which followed between Virginia and the General Government, in which Owen Trevor, who stands by the flag of his country, is exhibited in various ways to the scorn and detestation of the reader, and is finally killed in a contest with the troop of his brother, who is the *Partisan Leader* of the history.

What we have quoted from this book will suffice to show that the *purpose of Rebellion was formed, and its programme drawn up in* 1835, by the men who had been defeated by Jackson in their attempt at Nullification. From that moment war upon the Government of the United States was only a question of time. It was resolved upon:—the plan of bringing it on and of conducting it was formed:—the secession of the Gulf States was to be the first step,—a Confederacy was to be formed by them,—agents were to be sent to Europe to negotiate treaties, and *at the proper time* Virginia was to throw her sword into the scale of treason. The conspirators believed then that it would be carried out in 1848,—but circumstances have delayed it twelve years. The election of Lincoln, preceded as it was with due preparation for the Southern heart, was simply the signal for exploding the plot which was formed twenty-five years ago.

Wholesale Lying.—We find the following interesting bit of Munchausenism in the Norfolk *Argus*:

> "On Friday morning, 3d inst., a large open yawl boat, containing five men, Capt. Salter, of Currituck, among them, put into Little Creek from the bay, where the men were arrested by the military authorities. *They proved to be Southern fugitives who had escaped from New-York in the boat, and had sailed along the Atlantic Coast* into the capes of Virginia. One of them was the Captain of a schooner from Newberne, N. C., which had been seized in New-York. *They report that their lives were not safe in New-York, but the people along the Jersey coast treated them kindly, and gave them some assistance.* They were much sunburnt and blistered from exposure. They state that they narrowly escaped once or twice being overhauled by Abolition steamships."

It is not easy to say what to think of this. That it is utterly false no one need be assured. Whether it is the invention of the *Argus* itself, or whether the authorities have been imposed upon by a gang of lying vagabonds, we cannot tell. But we can scarcely be surprised at the hostility which exists between the two sections when such wholesale falsehoods as this are circulated and believed.

A Way to Mexico.

It is one month to-day since Mr. Corwin left New-York for the capital of Mexico. On the day after his departure commenced the attack upon Fort Sumter, and since that time events have occurred which, entirely altering the political situation, must give an absolutely new character to his mission, while they interpose a multitude of unforeseen difficulties in the way of its fortunate execution. War has begun; the Federal authorities have declared some millions of the people in a state of insurrection; the blockade of all the Southern ports is announced; the nation has entered upon a domestic struggle which is to decide its downfall or its perpetuity. Successive proclamations of the President have declared the measures the Government is prepared to take for the suppression of the rebellion; counter declarations of the rebels disclose the sturdiness with which they are prepared to withstand the enforcement of the laws and the reëtablishment of Constitutional power. And then that great awakening of the patriotic sentiment of the North, which is destined, sooner or later, to exercise the spirit of secession, is a phenomenon of which Mr. Corwin had no intimation, and which nothing short of the gift of prophecy could have taught him to anticipate.

Of all these extraordinary events, there is too much reason to believe Mr. Corwin is without information. There was no steamer from this port connecting with the English steamer, which left Havana for Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., and which will not leave again until May 21. Direct communication, owing to apprehensions of privateers, has ceased between New-York and the Gulf ports; and if the news of the last four weeks has made its way into Mexico at all, it has been in no more reliable and truthful form than New-Orleans papers and letters, all in the secession interest, have probably given it. Such partial and garbled misstatements of occurrences, in regard to which Mr. Corwin can have no trustworthy intelligence, can only serve to suspend his negotiations, plunge him in serious embarrassment, and excite the distrust of the Mexican Government. And we have authority for saying he has received no dispatches from Washington since his embarcation. A package designed for him reached here too late for the Havana steamer which sailed on Monday; and the *Matanzas*, which was advertised for Wednesday, was removed from the line to serve the Government elsewhere.

The injury likely to accrue from the suspension of communication with Mexico at a period so critical, is incalculable. It is of the highest moment that the Liberal administration should fully appreciate the relative strength of the parties to this issue. If, through the many facilities of intercourse existing between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, the impressions which it is the interest of the South to convey, shall alone find currency and credit, it is needless to say the mission of Mr. Corwin must be a failure, and Mexico will have to resort to a European protectorate to save it from the conquest and absorption which its statesmen well know will assuredly follow the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Without resources, and unprovided against the hazards of a foreign invasion, the Juarez administration has simply to choose what external Power shall be induced, by a sufficient lure, to guard it against the declared purposes of the Southern leaders; and if it be persuaded that the American government has more than it can accomplish upon its hands, in battling internal treason, it will not be foolish enough to rely upon its strength in a distant conflict. There is no time to be lost in disabusing the Mexican mind of all these delusions, and in supplying our Minister with such ample supplies of intelligence as shall enable him to demonstrate the energy, the power, and the purpose of this people. Such demonstration will at once make Mexico a practical ally in our contest with rebellion.

There need be no difficulty in establishing the means of intercourse. The Underwriters have added five per cent. to their rates because of the dangers apprehended from privateering in the Gulf; an addition which, as it amounts to an annihilation of profit, puts an end to traffic. It is of course the business of Government to reopen it. Protection must be afforded against the danger which so heavily taxes our commerce. This can only be had by so covering the waters of the Gulf with cruisers small and large, as that piracy shall be impossible. One such vessel, supposing it to be a steamer well armed and manned, could not be better employed than in passing between Vera Cruz and Havana, bearing mails and dispatches, making perhaps two trips each way monthly, and connecting at the latter point with the New-York packets. Its constant presence upon that central highway would do more than anything else to drive the privateers from the Gulf. No measure could by any possibility be at the same time so useful and so admirable as a precaution; and unless the Government proposes to leave Mr. Corwin and his business to fate or chance, it will have to adopt this or some very much more expensive expedient.

The "Slaughter" at Fort Moultrie.—The *Evening Post* seems inclined to believe that great numbers of persons were killed in Fort Moultrie by the bombardment from Sumter. It says the fort was "crowded with people" during the action, and that it is impossible shot and shell should have been fired among them without injury.

We have excellent authority for saying that just one hundred and three persons, and no more, were in the fort during the action,—that Sumter fired no shell at all,—and that the port-holes had been so arranged as to be closed at once on the firing of a gun. Under these circumstances, and after the rebels had worked two months to make themselves safe, it would have been strange if anybody *had* been killed.

The Great Eastern Due.—Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., to whom the *Great Eastern* is consigned, expected that she would be telegraphed off Block Island yesterday. She is to come up Long Island Sound, and to anchor for a time in Flushing Bay, where she will be open for exhibition. Some of the members of the Board of Directors will accompany the ship. It is not yet determined whether she will take out passengers, or both freight and passengers.

A New Route for the West.—On and after Monday next, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will run one through express train daily to the West. Connections are made at Harrisburgh with the Pennsylvania road, and apart from the avoidance of the numerous changes necessary on some of the other routes, nearly three hours is saved between this City and Cincinnati, or points West, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Misapprehensions of Northern Feeling—Ignorance of the Masses—What Keeps the Secession Movement Alive—Duty of the Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Private letters from the South show that the people in that region have the strangest ideas imaginable in regard to the condition of things here and further North. It seems to be supposed that martial law reigns north of the Potomac as completely as mob law reigns south of it, and it is taken for granted that every letter sent hither from the South is opened and read, in order to find out the schemes of the rebels, and their friends and sympathizers in this city. As a case in point, I received a letter from a lady in North Carolina to-day, inclosing one for her sister. The precaution was taken to omit the direction, least it should be opened and the husband of the lady be subjected to summary execution, or confiscation of goods. It was supposed that my Republican affinities would prevent suspicion among the Post-office spies, and thus secure the safe delivery of the letter. It is scarcely necessary to say that there is not a shadow of foundation for these idle suspicions, unless the systematic falsehoods of Southern newspapers and demagogues be allowed to warrant them. The truth is, the Southern mails have been about as regular as usual, and I happen to know that the Southern families here are in receipt of an unwonted amount of letters from their friends in the South at the present time, and that they come through with perfect regularity.

It is ignorance of the true state of things, produced by energetic lying, which keeps up vitality in the secession movement in the South. Could the people there know how universal is the determination of the North to preserve the Union, how calm and resolute is the Administration, and how weak and poor are the Secessionists, the bubble would collapse at once. There is reason to apprehend that nothing short of a battle or an overwhelming demonstration of military power will convince them of their egregious error, and open their eyes to the true character of their deceivers.

No proposition would seem to be clearer than that the more overwhelming the display of force on the part of Government the less the danger of a bloody or protracted war. The Government has unlimited credit, and twenty millions of freemen to back it. The rebels have neither credit nor money, with less than half the number of men, while they are embarrassed by 4,000,000 of slaves panting for liberty. With ten times the wealth, the Government has the whole machinery of revenue from customs to sustain it; while the rebels are completely blockaded, and can only rely upon direct taxes for the means of sustaining the war. It is therefore the obvious policy of the Government to make a tremendous display of power, and thus cause the rebels to exhaust themselves during the first campaign by a corresponding exertion. It is impossible that they can long endure the burdens to which they will thus be subjected, and the conspiracy will break down of its own weight, almost without bloodshed.

The call for twenty-two thousand regulars, which raises the standing army to forty thousand, and for forty odd thousand volunteers for three years, will doubtless be responded to promptly; and it should be immediately followed up another call for sixty thousand of each of these classes. We should thus have an army of two hundred thousand men, and that simple fact would be the best argument against secession which has ever yet been pronounced.

The recent resurrection of patriotism demonstrates the truth of the saying, that this is the strongest Government in the world, because it has its foundation in the hearts of the people. But the fact must not be lost sight of that this strength is latent, and can only exert itself through the instrumentalities of armies and navies. Though every heart in the land should beat in sympathy, the nation would still be powerless to confront danger without armies.

Volunteers for three months can only suffice for a sudden emergency to defend the Government, and their enlistment can only be justified by the necessity of the case. As the instruments of vigorous war they have ever been found unreliable, from want of experience and discipline, as well as from the shortness of the time they can be kept in the field. The present three-months men were only called out to stay the current of rebellion and anarchy until Congress can assemble, and authorize the formation of great armies. The President may call out the militia to aid in suppressing rebellion or repelling invasion, but he has no right to muster men into the regular service for terms longer than the militia laws authorize. The call for the regulars and three-years' volunteers was a merely initiatory proceeding, which cannot be consummated until approved by Congress.

We are, therefore, bound to conclude that the call for 75,000 men for three months was a temporary expedient, and that the Administration will, at no distant day, make another call for soldiers for the war, in numbers so formidable as to carry dismay into the ranks of the rebels.

While urging these thorough and vigorous preparations for war, I have never been among those who rate the power of the Secessionists highly. As a general rule, it is safe to divide their figures by ten, in order to arrive at the actual facts; and from long study of the mendacity of the Presses and demagogues who have stirred up the rebellion, I can give the above as a correct *formula* for the reduction of their statements to the limits of probability. They lie without the fear of contradiction, and, therefore, without stint.

OBSERVER.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL REUNION.

The Eighth Anniversary Social Reunion of Congregationalists took place last evening, at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway—a place wholly inadequate to accommodate the multitudes who desired to attend, but the only available hall which could be procured, the City Assembly Rooms, usually occupied by this body, being in use, as the head-quarters of Col. SICKLES' Regiment. Long before the hour for the exercises to commence, every available seat and all the standing room was occupied. DODWORTH'S Band occupied the orchestra, which, as well as the gallery, was draped with the American flag. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, opened the exercises by giving out the hymn commencing,

"Come thou, Almighty King,"

which was sung by the immense assemblage, led by the band.

Dr. STORRS then made an appropriate address, during which he referred to the unexampled enthusiasm of the whole people for sustaining the Government bequeathed by the fathers of New-England. His allusion to the display of the Stars and Stripes from the steeples of all the churches of the city as a symbol of their devotion to the Union and to the maintenance of the Constitution, was received with hearty applause, which was increased to a storm of enthusiasm when he remarked in closing that the starry flag, by the help of God, should never go down while there was left the stout hearts and strong hands of New England's sons to sustain it. Many letters, he said, had been received from brethren accustomed to assemble with them from a distance, but who instead of coming here had appropriated their railroad fare and other expenses to the purchase of revolvers and bibles for the volunteers who had gone to the defence of the Nation's Capital. [Cheers.]

He then introduced Rev. A. L. STONE, of the Park-street Church, Boston. He said he was glad to welcome this festival. It had been welcome ever since the little tea party which they had a little time ago in Boston harbor. [Laughter.] Christian communion and brotherly love were the animating principles which brought them here; and he gloried in the patriotic self-devotion which is now so deep and strong everywhere—demanding that even the pulpits should show their colors, for the people wanted to see whether they bore the palmetto, the rattlesnake, or the seven dim, disastrous stars which were now flaunted as the banner of the so-called Southern Confederacy—or the glorious old banner of the Republic, under which our fathers led on their hosts to victory. We needed to make this a holy war. There was something better to animate us than the lust of sacking cities; there were never seen more invincible warriors than those of Cromwell, whose battle chants were the Psalms of David. The men which compose the glorious Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, whose blood had stained the streets of Baltimore, were of this spirit. They were, too, the hardy yeomanry, who had left their ploughs in the furroughs, and mechanics, who could put together a disintegrated engine, rebuild railroads, rig and man a ship, build ovens, and mix and bake their own bread. [Cheers.] He closed by an eloquent apostrophe to the "brave old flag," which never seemed half so dear to him as now, when traitor hands were raised to dishonor it.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by Mrs. JAMIESON, the audience, under the lead of Mr. BRADBURY, joining in the chorus with the greatest enthusiasm.

Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker, who entertained the audience with a beautifully drawn picture of a New England home, with its churches, schools and colleges, and said these are the institutions for which we are contending in this war. He had no desire to array brother against brother, or even to join in a crusade against slavery, badly as he detested it; that system, however was about to disappear by no efforts of ours, but through the agency of its own defenders. He told his friends who had enlisted, that they were going to fight an army of Abolitionists,—for such they were in the South. [Laughter.] His remarks were interspersed with several mirth-provoking anecdotes, which kept the audience in very good humor.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD of the M. E. Church, next spoke of the duty of accepting the great lesson now taught by the Union spirit pervading all classes at the North, and of merging the denominational feelings which divided the Christian sects. Much of the power and usefulness of the Christian ministers were thrown away in mere efforts to sustain a precarious existence for themselves and their fractional churches. He was in favor of union among all those who loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity. He said, in reference to the existing national troubles, "any settlement of our present difficulty that does not forever wipe out the curse of Slavery in this land, will be only daubing with untempered mortar, and leave the same contest with accumulated embarrassments to be fought over again." [Great applause.] Unless these 4,000,000 of men should be enfranchised, there could be no peace for us. Might the old serpent now be so bruised that life should go out of him, and relieve us forever from this curse which had been hanging so long about our necks. [Loud applause.]

Rev. Mr WILLETTS, of Brooklyn Dutch Reformed Church, and Rev Mr. TRALL, of the Episcopal Church, made interesting addresses. Afterwards, Rev. H. W. BEECHER was discovered standing near the door, which he had entered late in the evening, and he was called forward by Dr. STORRS in some humorous remarks which created considerable merriment. Mr. BEECHER spoke for about twenty minutes, in his peculiarly happy vein.

Mr. BEECHER said he had been to the old spot, the City Assembly Rooms, and found himself in the presence of DAN. SICKLES' Company. He knew they were not the Congregational Union, but he had not been certain, since he had found the right place, that the Congregational Union was not a military company. The difference in the churches was merely that of harness; some had more breeching, and some more trace, but wherever the freedom of the individual was secured in a church, there you had Congregationalism. It was this tendency which had made the country; it was this spirit which had wrought out rebellion. In the South the public sentiment was that some men were able to govern other men, but nobody to govern themselves. He could not agree with Brother HATFIELD that the future was dark; it never was so bright. Nor could he regret the present. Good could never be deduced without mischief and evil foregoing. He saw a peace which should stand in equity and justice. Now all middlemen were swallowed up. It was a Pentecost in New York. He had been in many revivals of religion, but he had never seen such sudden conversions as now. The one question was whether the principles which had animated the Government should continue, or give way to diametrically opposite principles. There was a fair fight; all men were declared on one side or the other. Even colporteurs were no longer permitted to travel in the South, and he saw no reason why the American Tract Society should not issue tracts on Slavery. There was a great deal of talk about the impossibility of our ever living together; but one generation of intermarriage after the war would settle all that. He himself meant, before he was an old man, to go stumping in Virginia.

In this contest he would, if it were in his power, shield from the struggle the women and children, and the four millions who seemed to have no part in this conflict, but who were really the pivot on which the whole force of the country was turning. He could not be in favor of an insurrection. It would be cruelty to them to emancipate them from the government of the plantation, and to give them no other. But if they should, by the wickedness of their masters, be thrown into turmoil as a means of punishing that wickedness, we must thank God for it. The first ball from Sumter was the harbinger of emancipation. Since that ball was fired, emancipation had been a matter of time only. The God that was with our fathers on the stormy voyage to Holland, in the *Mayflower*, in the wilderness, and in their struggle for independence, was yet with their children, and as He gave them liberty, so He would give liberty to us and to the whole continent. [Loud applause.]

Dr. STORRS, in some highly complimentary remarks concerning the importance of the New-York Press in the present emergency, then introduced Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, whose brief address closed the speaking for the evening. He said that this war was nothing new. It was the fruit of the most gigantic and hellish conspiracy the world ever saw. It was thwarted in 1832 by the giant energy of the man who then held the chair of State, but since then it had been plotting, plotting. We were all looking for the result. First in our hearts was the hope that the system which was the cause of all our woe should be wiped away. But that was not the present position of the war with us. We are fighting for the integrity of our Government. The spirit of resistance to aggression came from the people, and when we saw but 15,000 patriots in Washington and 50,000 rebels in Virginia, we could not but wish that the spirit of the people was more fully felt by our chosen leaders. Let us not look for ultimate results. No revolution ever ended where it began. We know our duty now. It was to defend the Government. Let us trust in God for the result. When he saw that the blood which baptized the streets of Baltimore was the same which consecrated Lexington, he could not doubt as to the final issue. [Applause.]

The audience joined in singing, "My Country, 'tis of thee," which was sung with great fervor, and the meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Anniversary of the A. B. C. F. M., took place at Irving Hall, yesterday morning. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., presided, and a very large audience was present. After prayer by Rev. Dr. PETERS, the Annual Report was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. WOOD. The appropriations required for the year were $300,000, of which only $179,366 had been received for the nine months ending April 30. The report, in closing, says:

"We must be loyal to our country, for Christ's sake, to the extent of whatever sacrifice of treasure, and life, and what is dearer than life, its unprecedented and solemn exigency may call for. But the issue of this crisis, and all our hopes, are with Him who has bidden us preach His Gospel to every creature. Should not, therefore, loyalty to Christ, for our country's sake, be also now exhibited in an uprising to uphold His cause, similar to that which in support of our country's banner, is among the sublimest revelations of history?"

Addresses were delivered by Rev. SELDON B. MUNGER, of India, Rev. NATHAN LORD, M. D., of Ceylon, Rev. Mr. BIRD, of Syria, Dr. WILLIAMS, of the Turkey Mission, and Rev. JOHN JENKINS, of Philadelphia.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The tenth anniversary of this Institution was held last evening at Irving Hall. In spite of the rain, there was a large audience present, and the children of the Institution, to the number of three hundred and over—in about equal proportions of boys and girls—were there in all the glory of bran new frocks, clean faces and well kempt hair. To these juveniles was assigned a large portion of the exercises of the evening, and very appropriately, for the intense delight manifested in the beaming eyes and joyful countenances with which they entered into the performance of their parts, was more grateful to the audience than any other part of the programme, besides being the best possible argument in favor of the happy influences exerted by the Five Points House of Industry. The school exercises and the song, hymns and anthems performed by these children, were highly creditable to the officers of the Institution who have them in charge, and would rarely be excelled by children of the same age in any school in the City. Besides the performances of the children, addresses were delivered by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. HENRY D. GANSE and H. T. THORNE, Esq.

The annual report of the Institution shows that 1,633 persons have received partial or entire support from this charity during the past year, 835 of whom were children; 285,215 meals have been distributed gratuitously during the year, at an average cost of 2⅝c. per meal; 864 children have been enrolled on the school register, and the average daily attendance has been 254. The number of children lodging at the House now is 87; the number admitted during the year, 720. A large portion of those admitted have been provided with comfortable homes in different parts of the country. The expenditures of the year have been $19,640 31, out of which several thousand dollars of debts have been canceled. The receipts, including legacies, have about equalled the expenditures. For the last four months the receipts have fallen off materially in consequence of the war excitement, and the apprehension that the diminished receipts, attended, as they doubtless will be, by increased calls upon the charity of the Institution, resulting from the same cause, necessitates and justifies the urgent appeal made in the report to the friends of the Institution for liberal contributions, to enable it to continue its career of usefulness.

An Unknown Vessel on Fire.

The Austrian brig *Istock M.*, Capt. PAICURICH, arrived at this port 7th from London, reports April 12, lat. 42° 40', long. 35°, fell in with a large ship of about 1,200 or 1,500 tons, on fire, supposed to be lumber laden. Sent a boat to her to ascertain if assistance could be rendered, but seeing nobody on board, the boat returned; part of her name was burned; the letters F. E. O—T—M——, could only be made out; left the vessel burning.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, and F. L. Robbins, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. Washburn, of Vermont; C. Blackwell, of England; Capt. James Lawless, of New-Orleans; Capt. J. Bush, of Vermont, and J. Van Ness Phillips, of the U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Commodore McKintry, of the U. S. N., and lady; Mrs. Capt. Clary and family, of Washington; B. R. Wood and family, of Albany; W. Nesbitt, of St. Louis; W. A. Toby, of Kinderhook; Henry Trowbridge, of New Haven, and James Winter, of Havana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Kendrick and J. F. Reynolds, of the U. S. A.; R. Pike, of Philadelphia; W. G. Pugh, of Washington; E. Bahue, Theo. Batine, H. Stoeker, W. Tossaen, and J. Soniero, of Mexico, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Gardner, S. W. Nichols and E. E. Blake, of the United States Navy; Dr. Hollenbush, of the United States Army; Col. H. L. Gilbert, of Texas; W. W. Wilson, of St Paul; L. Smith, of the United States Army, and T. Costa Junnie, of the corvette *Bahianer*, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon C. C. Chaffer, of Springfield; G. W. Armory, of Boston; R. Alexander, of Cincinnati; C. Norris, of Baltimore; A. B. Street, of Albany, and M. Brimmer, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Lord Milton, of England, and L. B. Todd, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—A German supposed to be named KANE, a recruit of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from a window in the third story of the Brooklyn City Armory to the sidewalk.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

This Brigade is being armed and equipped in the most substantial and efficient manner possible. A battery of steel-rifled field guns is being constructed for Gen. SICKLES as rapidly as possible. The British Legion, and Capt. HOGAN'S Battery of Flying Artillery, will join this Brigade. Capts. DUNN and SUMMERS have tendered their companies, and it is understood they will be accepted. The last three companies are from the Sixty-ninth Auxiliary Corps. Capt. BRODERICK requests all men who have signed the rolls of this Regiment, and all those who were about to volunteer, to meet, this day, at 11 A. M., at No. 17 Centre-street.

IMPERIAL ZOUAVES.

Col. MERRITT'S command was entertained last evening at No. 35 Bowery by the instrumental music of Mr. HORACE WATERS, and the vocalism of his Sunday School troupe. To-morrow, at 3½ P. M., a prayer meeting will be held. The following donations have been received:

Union Defence Committee	$100
H. Anderson, No 99 Bowery	100
J. L. Frazer, ex-Captian Eighth Regiment	50
Oriental Bank	25
E V. Haughwout	10
Cash	5
Singer & Co	5

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Maj Gen CHARLES W. SANDFORD, accompanied by Majs. HAMILTON and FOSTER, visited Camp Anderson yesterday, and reviewed this regiment. On the entrance of the Major-General in the camp a salute of thirteen guns was fired. Brig. CHARLES B SPICER, Maj. R H. HOADLEY, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were also present. Maj-Gen. SANDFORD expressed himself highly delighted with the precision the men fired the salute and the general efficiency of the whole *corps*.

A GREAT KINDNESS.

Capt. J. M. VARIAN, First Troop Washington Grays, Eighth Regiment, New-York, now stationed at Annapolis, writes that great credit is due Capt. WM. C. BERRY, of the *Montgomery*, for his kindness and generosity to the troop while on the passage from New-York. After landing at Annapolis, Capt. BERRY gave them provisions out of his own scanty stock, and generously lent his cooks and cooking utensils to the company during the time his vessel remained in the harbor.

THE FIFTEENTH LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT.

At head-quarters this regiment has been reported organized, and the following field-officers have been elected: Col. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, Lieut.-Col. L. DODGE, Major FRANCIS B. O. KEEFE. This regiment has its full complement.

EMPIRE CITY GUARD.

The rolls of this regiment are now nearly full. A few more active, able bodied, energetic men will be accepted at the head quarters, No 594 Broadway. Quartermaster MIDDLETON provides rations and sleeping accommodations for all volunteers.

A COMPANY FROM SING SING.

Seventy-seven men, under command of Capt. DAVIS, have come to this City, and attached themselves to Col. LANSING'S Westchester Chasseurs.

AN ADDITION TO THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

A company commanded by Capt. WILTHACK joined this regiment yesterday.

NINTH REGIMENT.

In consequence of the Government giving preference to volunteer regiments, Capt. YOUNG, Company H, of this corps, has opened a new roll, at No. 506 Broadway, for the reception of volunteers.

FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Adjutant ANDERSON MATHESON states that this Regiment will leave head-quarters, No. 534 Broadway, this afternoon, for Fort Schuyler. A few more volunteers are wanted.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

FRIDAY, May 10, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in this morning's issue of your paper, (as regards the illiberality of the New-Jersey Railroad Company,) is void of one essential element which ought not to have been lost sight of by the writer. The New-Jersey Railroad Company only run their cars 31 miles to Brunswick, connecting at the above point with the Camden and Amboy line. The fare to Brunswick is 50 cents; to Philadelphia, $3. The Camden and Amboy Company direct the New-Jersey Railroad Company to charge full fare for all troops. The boot is on the other leg. Whenever the opportunity presents itself for the New-Jersey Railroad Company to coöperate in any liberal arrangement in this Union saving, or any other good cause, I assure you they will not be backward.

VERITAS.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Late Thursday night the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, received orders to proceed to the seat of war yesterday at 12 o'clock M., on board of the steamship *Kedar*. At the time the order was received a majority of the officers and men had left for their homes, with directions to report at 7 o'clock the following morning, but Col. WOOD immediately dispatched orders for the Regiment to meet at the Armory, and before midnight a majority of the command had assembled. All received the order to march with manifestations of satisfaction, and the work of preparation was at once commenced. The clothing and accoutrements were at the dépôt, No. 166 Fulton-street, in charge of Aldermen DAYTON, SCHOLES and VAN BRUNT, and these gentlemen, assisted by Judge ADAMS and others, at once set to work to equip the men. Detachments of ten men each were sent to the dépôt at a time, clothed and equipped and sent back to their quarters. This work was kept up without intermission until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when 900 men were equipped ready for service, and then the uniforms gave out leaving about 50 men unprovided for. These men became very indignant when told that there were no uniforms for them and expressed a determination to go with out them. As the Regiment did not get ready to sail yesterday at the time appointed, it is not definitely known when they will leave, but they may possibly get off to-day. The following is a list of the principal officers of the Fourteenth Regiment:

FIELD—Colonel, A. M. Wood; Lieut.-Colonel, E. B. Fowler; Major, James Jourdan.

STAFF.—Adjutant, A. W. H. Gill; Engineer, Capt. R. Butt; Chaplain, Capt. J. S. Inskip; Surgeon, Capt J. M. Homeston; First Assistant Surgeon, Lieut. J. L. Farley; Second Assistant Surgeon, F. Swalm; Paymaster, Lieut A. G. Gaston; Quartermaster, Lieut A. S. Cassiday; Commissary, Lieut. H. L. Cranford.

NON COMMISSIONED STAFF—Sergeant Major, T. Head; Sergeant Standard Bearer, F. Head; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. Howard; Right General Guide, J. Miller, Left General Guide, W. A Burnett. *Line*—A Company—Capt. R B. Jordan; B Company, Capt Geo. Mallory; C Company, Capt. Wm. M. Burnett; D Company, Capt. C. F. Baldwin; E Company, Capt. Wm. L. B. Steers; F Company, Capt. A. G. A. Harnikel; G Company, Capt. G. Plass; H Company, Capt. Wm. H. DeBevoise; Sappers and Miners, organized as a Howitzer Company, First Lieut. John McLeer.

The congregation of Plymouth Church furnish each member of the Fourteenth Regiment with shoes—which cost $4 per pair—under-shirts, drawers, stockings, handkerchiefs, suspenders, sponge for the head and tallow for shoes.

☞ Messrs. DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., send us a card denying that they have given any cause for dissatisfaction with the articles of clothing they have furnished to Col. DURYEA'S Regiment.

[Advertisement.]

BARRACKS IN THE PARK.—The novel sight of barracks in the Park, together with the daily drill and routine of camp life divides attention with the Hatter, KNOX, of whom New-York may well be proud. His fine establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is the resort of all good Union-loving men, who indulge their taste by purchasing his beautiful Hats, and they also get a sight of his Sumter relics.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.—BARNUM has the patriotic drama, "Anderson; or, the Patriots at Sumter in '61," played this afternoon and evening, to-day, at the Museum, for the especial accommodation of ladies and children. See it, and it will inspire you with renewed love for the Stars and Stripes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

No. 1! No. 1!! No. 1!!!—Dr. GIFFORD'S Homœopathic Specific for Fevers, 25 cents per box. Address PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-street. Sold by RUSHTON and druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
With Hemmer, Binder, &c., complete. First-class double thread, rapid and noiseless Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson.
PARKER SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 469 Broadway.

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SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
For Gents and Youths in all their variety. Just opened, RICH IMPORTED STRAW GOODS for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. NO. 381 CANAL-ST.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
ONLY REQUIRES A TRIAL
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Sold at the principal Stores.
DEPOT REMOVED
To No. 173 Washington-st., corner of Cortlandt-st.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.
A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by
SILLECK & CO.,
Corner of Fulton and William sts.
Shirts made to order from measure.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO. No. 500 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—MORTIMER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 9, Mr. HENRY R. BAILEY to Miss ELIZA A. MORTIMER, all of Brooklyn.

STOUTENBURGH—PEARSALL.—On Wednesday morning, May 8 at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. Wilbur Fisk Watkins, Mr. JOHN STOUTENBURGH to Miss ANNA E. PEARSALL, daughter of John Pearsall, Esq.

ATWATER—TURNURE.—On Thursday, May 9, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, LYMAN W. ATWATER to LIZZIE A. TURNURE, niece of Mr. Chas Parsons, of Brooklyn.

ANDREWS—FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 8 at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. F. Collins, J. HENRY ANDREWS, of Norwich, N. Y., to Miss EMMA D. FOWLER.

☞ Norwich, Shenango County, papers please copy.

LEWIS—CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, by Rev. Nathan F. Chapman, R. S LEWIS to IMOGEN M., daughter of Leibbeus Chapman, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ *Miner's Journal*, Pottsville, Penn., please copy.

DIED.

POMEROY.—In this City, on Friday, May 10, FLORA E., daughter of Charles W. and Eunice R. Pomeroy, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at their residence, No. 135 East 42d st., this day, (Saturday) at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GINOCHIO.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 9, JOHN B. GINOCHIO, an old soldier of the Army of Napoleon I., in the 75th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Chapel, Varick st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BERRIAN.—In this City on Wednesday, May 8, MARY M., youngest child of John M. and Margaret Berrian.

JACOT.—On Thursday evening, May 9 RICHARD JACOT, in the 51st year of his age.

LINCH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 9, suddenly, THOMAS LINCH, aged 37 years.

His friends and relatives, shipwrights and caulkers, also the members of the Custom-house Night Watch Department, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 331 Madison st., New York.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 7, JOSEPH WRIGHT, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Joppa Lodge No. 201, Brooklyn Chapter No. 148, Brooklyn Council No. 4, Clinton Commandery No. 14, and the members of the ancient and accepted rites, and the Masonic fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from St. Peter's Church, State st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

BAINBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 10, MARIANNE HEMMING, daughter of Robert and Martha Bainbridge, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, in Bergen-st., between Grand and Classon avs.

GRESHAM.—On Wednesday, May 8, after a lingering illness, MARGARET R., wife of George Gresham, and only daughter of the late John Heslop, of Geneva, N. Y.

The funeral will take place, from her former residence, No. 70 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of her sons, John H. and Geo. W., are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Geneva, N. Y., and Nottingham, England, papers please copy.

STANFORD.—In Jersey City, on Friday morning, May 10, GEORGE STANFORD, in the 78th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his nephew, Thomas Negus, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Morris st., Jersey City.

WARE.—At the Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island, on Saturday, April 27 JONATHAN S. WARE, Dentist, formerly of 20th-st., New York.

JOHNSON.—In East New-York, on Friday, May 10, ISABEL, daughter of William and Hannah Maria Johnson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of her parents at East New-York.

MOODY.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, May 9, ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, daughter of Horace J. and Elizabeth W. Moody, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at Yonkers on Saturday the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

BUSHELL.—In Mount Vernon on Thursday, May 9, ELIZABETH D., wife of Wm Bushell, and daughter of the late Courter Goodwin, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Gregory, Mount Vernon. Cars leave 27th-st. at 9:30 and 12:25, returning at 4:30.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Joppa Lodge No. 201, F. A. M., also Brooklyn Chapter No. 148 are requested to meet at their rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother P. M. JOSEPH WRIGHT. By order

RICHARD SHARP, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 273.—MAY 10, 1861.
3, 45, 36, 20, 75, 62, 64, 63, 16, 68, 57, 43, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 274.—MAY 10, 1861.
1, 40, 2, 4, 51, 7, 3, 12, 53, 18, 69, 28, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
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EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.

In view of the unparalleled state of the times, we deem it but prudent to reduce our stock of goods to its lowest limit, and we shall continue to offer extraordinary inducements to effect the object.
HANDSOME DECORATED DINING SETS
At a trifle above the prices formerly paid for
WHITE SETS.
TEA AND TOILET SETS
In same proportion.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CHANDELIERS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW RATES.
We solicit an examination of goods and prices.
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

"*Brave Anderson snatched it from the front of traitors' guns, and placed it for protection in the monumental arms of Washington.*—*Chapin.*"

FOUR STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE GREAT UNION MEETING, OF APRIL 20.
In the foreground of one is the EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON, holding the FLAG OF FORT SUMTER.
Can be sent by mail. Price 25 cents each. Remittance may be made in postage stamps.
Just published by
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.
Also some splendid new views:
WINTER IN THE CATSKILLS, and
WINTER AT NIAGARA.

SUPERIOR MAP
OF THE
SEAT OF WAR,
In a neat Case, suitable for the Pocket,
With Diagrams of
WASHINGTON CITY,
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Neatly colored.
Giving Special Locations of the Armies
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Different Points of Interest.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Published by D. APPLETON & CO.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.
A Liberal Discount to Dealers.

NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.

A Board of Medical Officers will convene at the United States Naval Hospital, New-York, on the 1st of June next, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the United States Navy.

Gentlemen desiring permission to appear before the Board, must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, stating their residence, place and date of birth, accompanied with respectable testimonials of moral character.

Applicants must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-five years of age.

No expense is allowed by Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1861, at 7½ o'clock.

The annual election for officers of the Association will be held at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1861, Polls open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. By order,

JOS. H. LECOUR, Recording Secretary.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,
The original and genuine article, will exterminate Roaches, Bugs, Ants and all vermin. Free from poison.
LYONS' MAGNETIC PILLS
Are sure death to Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, everywhere. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, No. 202 Broadway, between John and Fulton sts., and No. 434 Broadway.

D. S. BARNES'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
Has removed from Park-row to
No. 202 Broadway,
Between Fulton and John sts.
Attention invited to the retail department.

NEW BOOKS.

AN ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE!
READY THIS MORNING.
THE PARTISAN LEADER,
A NOVEL.
BY BEVERLY TUCKER.

Secretly printed by the celebrated "Duff Green," at Washington, in the year 1836, for circulation in the Southern States, and among Disunionists.
BUT IMMEDIATELY SUPPRESSED
BY THE ENEMIES OF THE NATIONAL UNION.
One elegant volume. Price 50c.

This astonishing book, in the garb of a brilliant and fascinating work of fiction, was secretly printed in 1836, with a fictitious imprint, and date of 1856, purporting to be a historical novel, detailing the events which had taken place during the previous twenty years.

In it are depicted, with unerring and prophetic accuracy, the whole of the present Disunion Conspiracy, narrating the very events which are this day transpiring throughout the United States of America.

Every friend of the Union should read, and profit by its disclosures. The South will learn how thoroughly its inhabitants have been the dupes of a few ambitious and reckless demagogues.

The amazing and monstrous conspiracy which it develops is absolutely stupefying, but the book itself carries conviction on its own face.

*** Copies sent by mail, POSTAGE FREE, on receipt of 50 cents, by
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SEXES. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New York.
"Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."
—*From the New-York Home Journal.*
The treatment laid down in this book on Nervous Seminal and Consumptive Diseases is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands.
Published by GODFREY, Bookseller 831 Broadway
Author's address 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., up stairs.

UP WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES!
THE GREAT HISTORY
OF THE
WAR AGAINST TREASON AND REBELLION,
BY J. ALEXANDER PATTEN, ESQ.,
ENTITLED
"BATTLE FOR THE UNION;
A HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC RECORD
OF
THE EXISTING WAR,"
Full of incident and romantic episode, will be commenced in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
Issued at noon on MONDAY NEXT.
In addition to this invaluable history of our country's struggle with rebellion, each issue of the NEW-YORK MERCURY is replete with
BRILLIANT AND PATRIOTIC LITERATURE,
From the pens of some of the ablest statesmen and bravest soldiers that strike for victory under
THE STARRY FLAG OF FREEDOM!

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
HIRAM ANDERSON,

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BOWERY,
ENGLISH MEDALION, VELVET, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
RUGS, MATS, MATTING, SHADES, OIL-CLOTHS,
STAIR-CARPETS, &c.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL
At No. 99 Bowery.

DENSLOW'S NEW BOQUETS.
25 CENTS EACH.

THE "UNION,"	THE "VOLUNTEERS,"
THE "MASSACHUSETTS"	THE "ZOUAVE,"
THE "SEVENTH REGIMENT."	THE "STARS AND STRIPES."

FIVE BOTTLES FOR $1 00—NO. 162 BROADWAY.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS,
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
VOLUNTEERS.
FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.
A few able-bodied good men will be received into this Regiment, by applying at No. 534 Broadway.
The Regiment leaves for Fort Schuyler TO-DAY for purpose of equipment and drill. By order.
ROD. MATHESON, Adjutant.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.
The School of the Soldier and Company, complete, with all the engravings, for 25 cts., exactly the same as the $1 50 edition. It will be published THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, and can be had of all news agents and booksellers.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (IRISH) Rifles, now in quarters in Broadway, near 95th-st., is rapidly filling up. Some aid is requisite to defray expenses until the number shall be completed and the regiment is mustered into service. Hon Chas P. Daly, of the New-York Common Pleas, and Lewis B. Woodruff and James Moncrief, Justices of the New-York Superior, Court have consented to act as a Finance Committee to receive contributions and assist in completing the arrangements, &c.—New York, May 8th, 1861.

The undersigned committee urge upon the citizens of New-York the call suggested in the above notice, and request that contributions be forwarded to them at their respective residences, or to the Committee Rooms, No. 29 Wall st., 2d story, where the committee will be in attendance daily from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. (Contributors will please make their checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.)

CHARLES P. DALY,
No. 84 Clinton-place.
L. B. WOODRUFF, Treasurer,
No. 10 West 29th-st.
JAMES MONCRIEF,
No. 102 Amity-st.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1861.

VETERAN CORPS (76) HEAVY ARTILLERY.—A meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House on MONDAY evening next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock for the purpose of receiving new members. Citizens between the ages of 36 and 55 years may now have an opportunity to join a Home Guard, and have all the benefits allowed by law. A preference given to those who have served out their time in some military organization.

HENRY BAKER,
J. R. WILCOX, } Committee.
C. AMERMAN,

VOLUNTEERS.—D. M. ELMORE, CAPTAIN OF the New-York Volunteers, raised for the Mexican War, but who, being transferred, served as an officer in the regular army, during the war with Mexico, has returned from the South, where he has resided for several years past. He is now raising a company of picked men to assist in defeating the would be destroyers of our country. His company will be composed entirely of good, respectable men, such as any respectable man will take pleasure in associating with. Good, brave and patriotic men, wishing to join as officers or privates, will call at 277 3d-av., TO-DAY or TO-MORROW.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.
The School of the Soldier and Company, complete, with all the engravings, for 25 cts., exactly the same as the $1 50 edition. It will be published THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, and can be had of all news agents and booksellers.

ESPANOLES, CUBANOS Y PORTUGUESES—GARIBALDI GUARD.—Es indispensable se presenten esta tarde ó, á le mas mañana jueves, á las siete de ella, en el cuartel. Broadway. No. 594, todos los Españoles, Cubanos y Portugueses que llevados de sentimientos patrioticos, voluntariamente prestaron juramento ó que quieran prestarle para defender la Constitucion de estos Estados-Unidos y al Gobierno Federal; pues en ello depende el que se dude de la honradez tan decantada que con orgullo podemos decir disfrutamos.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of lint, bandages, &c. to the Army.—Spingler Institute Building, Union square, New-York, May 6 1861.—Articles most needed to day: Red and white flannel shirts sheets, pillow-slips, bed and pillow cases, and material for same. By order.

V. MOTT, M. D., President.
JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Secretary.
J. FREEMAN SILKE, Assistant Secretary.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—NATIONAL GUARD—Standing Orders of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, for the regulation and government of the Regiment in the field or in quarters.
A. DURYEE, Colonel.
New edition, in red cloth, 40 cts.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
Published this day, by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (INFANTRY) May 10, 1861.

ORDERS.—THE COMPANIES OF THIS REGIMENT will assemble at their respective head quarters at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, May 13, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States and to receive their uniforms and equipments, preparatory to going into camp. By order of

J. McLEOD MURPHY, Colonel.
W. L. CASSIN, Acting Adjutant.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.
The School of the Soldier and Company, complete, with all the engravings, for 25 cts., exactly the same as the $1 50 edition. It will be published THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, and can be had of all news agents and booksellers.

A REGIMENT OF 3 YEARS' VOLUNTEERS, commanded by a Colonel of known military talent, (a graduate of West Point,) has room for one full company more. Any Captain, having a company at his command, can make satisfactory arrangements by addressing, immediately, Box No. 3,965 N. Y. Post-office, appointing an interview.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South st.

SHIRT-COLLARS AND DRAWERS,
RETAILED
BY THE HALF DOZEN,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
JUDSON, FOWLER & CO.,
No. 40 Walker-st.

WHOLESALE STOCK
at
RETAIL
for
THIRTY DAYS.
CUSHING, KING & CO.,
No. 392 Broadway.
This stock of Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Laces and White Goods will be offered at
VERY LOW PRICES.

TO DRUGGISTS.
A new Patent Medicine list, with revised Net Cash Quotations, now ready for delivery, or post free by mail on receipt of business card. I have now the largest and best assorted stock of Genuine Proprietary Goods in the trade to which daily additions are being made. Inspection solicited. A new Drug Catalogue will be issued next week.
P. D. ORVIS,
CASH DRUG HOUSE,
No. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, &c.
Hyatt's Life Balsam is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED!
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is curing thousands. Send for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order. ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
MADE TO MEASURE AT $18 PER DOZEN,
OR SIX FOR $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $3 EACH.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of Shirts sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Up Stairs.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court st., Boston, is the proprietor. For sale in New-York by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and BARNES & PARK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has several years experience; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other to do general housework in a small, private family, or would see to children; are capable, and have the best City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; has no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., front room top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children, or would assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 125 Tillary-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework. Inquire at No. 432 Broome-st., for two days, Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as an experienced chambermaid and waitress; very best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., third floor, front rooms.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or whole chambermaid; is neat and industrious and obliging; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 80 West 31st-st., near 6th av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all the various branches of cooking; no objections to go a short distance in the country; first-class City references from private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 3d av., two or three doors from 9th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a first class family; she understands French cooking in all its branches, and Birding, soups, jellies, blanc manges and game. Can give the most satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 122 West 19th st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, capable of doing all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country, and to see to the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies, and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; no objection to City or country; best of reference given. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl as cook in a private family; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference from two to three years. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED IN a private family, by a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and desserts. Apply at No. 166 23d-st., southeast corner of 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable English woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly competent of all its branches; no objections to go in the country; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., 3rd floor, front rooms.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a small private family, by a young woman; no objection to assisting in the washing and ironing, or to go into the country; is a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at 32 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 190 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Can give good City references. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to city or country; best of references given. Inquire for two days at No. 152 Mulberry st., rear building.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITuations wanted by two respectable girls; one to cook and assist in washing; the chambermaid will assist in washing; have no objection to go to the country; can produce the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 336 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; wages, $8; also her cousin, as servant and nurse or seamstress and chambermaid; wages, $6; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23rd-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; also, a young girl, 16 years, will go for up-stairs work or make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 197 3d av., in the fancy-store, east side.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 175 East 12th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 204 West 47th-st.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two Protestant young girls, to do the housework of a family; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 17½ Essex-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situation to do housework in a private family; she is a good washer and ironer; is neat and particular in her situation, and has no friends in this country; City calls preferred. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., Room No. 6, in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a house to take care of for the Summer months. Satisfactory reference from first-class families in New-York, as to ability, honesty, &c. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, or MRS. KEANE, No. 781 Washington-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, honest, sober and industrious, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, and wash and iron well; is also a good dairy-maid; has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting in the best manner; no objection to assist with the chamberwork; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., near 5th av. Best of City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid; good reference. Call for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., first floor, front room, between Lexington and 3d-avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a married woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can take the entire care of young children, or do plain sewing. Can be seen this week at her present employer's, 48 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby or grown children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress, would be willing to go in the country; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire care of a baby from its birth, or will wait on an invalid lady; is kind tempered; willing to travel to Europe with a family. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., near 5th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMStress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the milliner's store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WITH the very highest testimonials as to respectability and capability, is desirous of a situation in a private family as seamstress. She understands perfectly plain dressmaking, and the making of children's clothes. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 40 West 18th-st., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as first-rate seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good shirtmaker; would be willing to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 Hammond-st., in the bakery.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands hair dressing; can give satisfactory City reference. Address a note to C. F., Union-square Post-office, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress; has lived in the best of families; can give good City references; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an American young girl, 17 years of age, as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do sewing. Call at No. 196 41st-st., for two days, in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived for years. Can be seen at No. 246 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid; the other for general housework in a small family; have good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 578 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., in the bakery.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to wait on an invalid, and do plain sewing; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 78 East 21st st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, English, Scotch, &c., can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institution and Home where the best servants are always ready; also, good situations for all at 133 11th st., cor. 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BARTENDER OR CLERK.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation to attend bar or grocery-store; can lend his employer some security, if required. Call, or address D. F., No. 92 Broome-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for an excellent servant, (colored,) who has been in his employ over eight years; would recommend him very highly as coachman in a private family, or to take charge of a gentleman's turnout; City or country. A letter addressed to G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had will meet with attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, one who truly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Call or address M. M., No. 100 West 43d-st., at his present employer's.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man; can be recommended by some of the most respectable families in New York with whom he has lived for years. Apply for three days at No. 305, 4th av., near 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a married man; has been two years in his last situation in the city; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at the New York *Times* office for two days from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address A. B., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a single man; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; can cradle, mow, milk and make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a practical farmer without family, and who is not afraid of work. Address S. A. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS plain gardener, by a single man, Protestant; understands the care and driving of horses; can give the best references. Address E. G., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A man and wife, to engage with a family to take care of a house; she understands doing up ladies' fine muslins; has several years best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st.; can be seen for two days.

AS NIGHT PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—Wanted, by a respectable man, a situation as night private watchman; can give references in regard to character and habits. Address P. C. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable single young man who can take care of a horse and wagon, work in a vegetable garden or on a farm; he is a good milker of cows; can mow and will make himself generally useful; reference will be given. Apply or address a note to T. B., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

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TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE house No. 116 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It has four stories, with three rooms deep, and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or at Room No. 7 2d-story, No. 22 Pine-st.

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TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SUPERIOR country residence, furnished, and 5 or 20 acres of land, fine garden and fruit; the house has all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or by steamboat. Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 82 John-st.

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AUCTION SALE OF TRAINED SADDLE horses, saddles, bridles, wagons, harness, &c., being the entire stock of W. H. Disbrow's Riding School. PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Riding School, northeast corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st., the entire stock of Wm. H. Disbrow's Riding School, consisting of some 25 horses, well trained under the supervision of Mr. Disbrow; also, saddles, bridles, &c., of the most approved patterns and manufacture. The above sale offers to those desirous of purchasing well-trained horses an opportunity to supply themselves seldom met with.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving ponies in the country, one a cream colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail, kind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive; the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast; for further particulars inquire at No. 50 Warren st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DAPPLE-GRAY horses, about 15 hands, five and six years old this Spring, perfectly sound and kind, together with Rockaway coupe for 4 persons, but very little used. Also, a set of double harness. All to be sold low, and at once, the owner having sailed for Europe; price, $600. Apply at BRADLEY'S Stable, No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN THE COUNtry, a pair of good horses for three months, the use of them for the keep. He will also take a coachman in the confidence of the owner of the horses, so that they will be well taken care of. Address KUHN, carriage-maker, No. 197 Mercer-st.

THOROUGH-BRED STALLION FOR SALE—Nearly 16 hands high, and weighs eleven hundred; dark chestnut, nearly black, eight years old, sound and kind, very handsome and well trained; a good foal getter; broken to harness and to saddle. Apply at Tattersall's, corner of 6th-av. and 39th st.

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The grounds, comprising about six acres, and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade-trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large, two-story, rural Gothic 56x45 feet, built within the last five years, in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

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Proprietor of the Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

RESIDENCE IN CANADA.

FOR SALE—A cottage in the picturesque town of Port Hope, Canada West, on north shore of Lake Ontario, six hours from Rochester, well fitted up for a genteel residence, with all modern conveniences; three acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees, good stables, ice house, &c. Fine hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to P. C. CLARKE, care Jones, Haycock & Co., Ottawa, C. W.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook dépôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable waterfront. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 59 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE residence of the late William Swan, deceased, consisting of a dwelling-house, (containing 10 rooms, kitchen, garret and cellar,) barn, carriage-house and other out houses, and about 8 acres of land, with great variety of fruit-trees, shrubbery, etc., etc., situated on the Newtown and Maspeth plank-road, about 4 miles from Williamsburgh ferries. 3½ from the village of Newtown. Stages pass the door every hour to and from Newtown and the Peck-slip and Grand st. ferries. This property must be sold to close the estate. For terms, inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., or CATHARINE E SWAN, on the premises.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—To be let, a cottage containing eleven rooms, cellar, wood-house, &c., pump, stone sink, cooking-range, closets and fixtures. The house was papered and painted last year, and is ready for immediate occupation. There is a garden (cropped), plantation, walks, &c. The situation is in the village, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of the landing and railroad station. Rent, $275 for the year, or $250 to 1st November. For further information, apply to the owner, W. H. SAUNDERS, near the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent for the Summer or the year, on high ground with shade and fruit trees, large garden, barn, carriage-house, stabling for four horses two or more acres of ground; ice-house, filled with ice; house large; contains 14 rooms, all complete and in good order; situated in the village of Madison, Morris County, near churches and schools, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Terms moderate. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 15 John-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or of S. D. HUNTING, Madison.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, Greenwich Conn., twenty-nine miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—one hour and ten minutes from 27th-st. dépôt—spacious house thoroughly furnished, situated on high ground; splendid land and water view; very ornamental grounds and shrubbery; great abundance of very choice fruit of every description, fine garden, &c. Location unequaled for health and freedom from all objections. Will be sold at a bargain, stock and fixtures included. For terms and description, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE, two-story house, piazzas front and rear, with two-story kitchen attached; gas throughout, also large garden, with a variety of fruit and shade trees; stable for two horses and carriage. A very desirable neighborhood, and about two minutes' walk from dépôt. Trains leave hourly. Rent low. Apply to WM. J. MAGIE, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, A LARGE HOUSE, nearly new, 40 by 45 feet; two parlors, dining-room, sitting-room and ten bedrooms, with modern improvements; a few acres of land will be rented with it, if desired; the house is about 1½ miles from the dépôt; immediate possession given. Apply to MONTGOMERY GEDNEY, on the premises, or to JOHN J. CLAPP, White Plains.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE and lot, in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Gothic cottage and five lots of ground, at Fal mount, Westchester County; 30 minutes' ride from 27th st. dépôt, Harlem Railroad; house and grounds in perfect order; splendid view of the Sound; ten minutes' walk from dépôt by plank walk. WILLIAM C. GODDARD, No. 36 Cedar-st.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COMfortable, convenient house of ten rooms, with piazzas front and rear; grounds and garden tastefully laid out; lot 75x260; fine view of mountain within three minutes' walk of station, and one hour from Cortland-st. Rent $500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

THREE COUNTRY SEATS FOR RENT OR SALE—Built of brick and stone, with slate roofs, in best style of Tudor Gothic, on the hills, a few minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle dépôt. They will be sold on liberal terms and long credit, or rented very low to desirable tenants. RICHARD LATHERS, 33 Pine st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT five acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the post road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Beerman-place. West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE DEPOT—A fine place of five acres, handsomely laid out; a large stone house, two stories and attic; modern improvements. Will be exchanged for unencumbered City property. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed or unfurnished, commanding an unsurpassed view of the Hudson and the Catskills, with grove of forest trees, ten acres of land, fruit in abundance, carriage-house and stable. A private dock and fishing at hand. Apply to P. A. VAN BERGEN, 195 Broadway.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN OR Jersey City good paying real estate or a large farm in exchange for a country seat of 40 acres. The buildings in good order. Locality healthy, with a commanding view. Only half an hour by railroad. Address H. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence, delightfully situated, with eight acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit, grapes, &c. House either furnished or unfurnished. Distant one hour's ride by rail from City Hall. Inquire of E. COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE OR LET—Containing 34 acres with modern cottage and plenty of out-buildings. Price $3,000, will be leased for $300, and 200 loads of manure will be furnished without charge; to let for $150 for this season, or until April. Inquire of J. MONILAWS, North Oyster Bay.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, HUDSON River, a convenient and pretty cottage, tastefully furnished. It commands mountain and river views. There are 3½ acres of land, with barn and accommodations for five horses. Apply upon the premises, to Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN and grounds, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station, at Hastings, and twenty miles from the City Hall. Rent $100 per annum. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av., near 34th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—On Main-st., near Passaic-st. Price $3,000. For particulars inquire of GEORGE J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 236 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VILLA RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill, N. J., within a short distance of Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. For particulars, apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 86 Cedar-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM AT Washingtonville, about 22 acres, 6 to 7 acres orchard, two wells, and a large stream running through; buildings nearly new; the house has 9 rooms; a wagon-house, a large barn, with cellar and sheds, 160 rods from the dépôt, on the branch railroad from Newburgh to Chester, Orange Co., N. Y. JOHN JAQUES.

FARM WANTED.—NINE THOUSAND DOLlars ($9,000) six per cent. Tennessee State bonds will be exchanged for a desirable farm or country place on the south side of Long Island, or on Long Island Sound, within 50 miles of New-York. Apply to ALEX. L. McDONALD, at Merchants' Bank.

FOR SALE—ONE OF NEW-JERSEY'S BEST farms. Apply at office Belleville Wire Works, No. 109 John-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

3,500 FEET OF RIVER FRONT FOR sale at Bergen Point, N. J., together with about 25 to 30 acres of land; also, the desirable place called Linden Shade, with all its improvements. Apply on the premises, opposite the Kill von Kull lighthouse, to JACOB RABINEAU. N. B.—Men of taste and means are invited to view.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN-STONE house, on Murray Hill, at a reduced price; is well built, pleasantly located, and possession given immediately. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, for cash, a moderate price dwelling house worth from $5,000 to $10,000, between 4th and 7th-avs., and 8th and 42d sts. Address Box No. 2,566 Post-Office, stating particulars, with lowest cash price, which must be very low.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR ABOUT THREE months, a comfortably furnished cottage with about an acre of ground, in a very healthy location, not more than one hour's ride or sail from the City. A fair price will be paid for the right place. Address B. C. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY—TWO LOTS (TOgether) wanted. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

HAYNESVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their spacious new rooms, NOS 155 AND 157 BROADWAY,

A large and full assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of ten rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, centre tables, rosewood [illegible], elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall-stands and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands; hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut buffets, extension tables and chairs; china and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

N. B.—The sale will include a large assortment of parlor and stair carpeting; also, a large assortment of the best class of second hand furniture

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st —Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and Aubusson carpets, rosewood sofas covered in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved black walnut bookcases, carved black walnut extension dining-table, rosewood suite covered in green reps, oak dining-room suite in do, carved black walnut reception chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rosewood reception chairs in green and crimson brocatel, oak marble top dressing-bureaus, rosewood hall chairs, mahogany sofas covered, gilt frame pier-glasses, mahogany frame glasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, comforters and coverlids, with a large assortment of crockery, glass and earthenware.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT YONKERS.—The fine mansion lately occupied by John R. Myers, Esq., with about six acres of land, situated in the town of Yonkers, about one mile south of the Railroad station, fronting the river and commanding a beautiful river view, will be sold at the Getty House, Yonkers, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. The house is built of brick, is fifty feet square, three stories high, contains all the modern improvements, such as bath, furnace, water throughout, range, &c. On the premises are a fine brick barn, ice-house, gas-house &c. The whole being a superb establishment for a gentleman's residence.

Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT auction on TUESDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 125 East 17th-st., adjoining Dr. Tyng's Church, rosewood parlor suite in brocatell; extra large French plate pier mirror, lace curtains, rosewood etageres, centre-table, card-tables, parlor and fancy chairs, lace curtains, medallion carpets French bedstead, cost $800; mantle-glasses, bureaus, large mirrors, gas chandeliers, chamber and kitchen furniture, &c. Deposits required.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers, No. 1 North William st., corner of Frankfort,

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of several executions, a large quantity of hats and caps, umbrellas, &c., &c., comprising men's silk beaver, and cassimere hats; large lot of men's and boys' caps, in every variety; misses and children's trimmed straw and plush hats; large quantity of felt hats, Leghorn hats, straw hats, fur caps, umbrellas, &c., &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Constable.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE AUCTION room, No. 1 North William-st. mortgage sale of household furniture; gas chandeliers, piano, parlor suite, marble-top dressing bureau, centre-tables, large lot of China vases, mantle ornaments, tables, chairs, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bed and bedding, kitchen furniture; also, constable's sale of bagatelle table, chairs, counter, and also one brown horse, &c.

A. M. Griffin & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, No. 51 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c., lace curtains, oil paintings, velvet and English carpets, bedding of every description, &c. Also, kitchen ware.

A. Jno. T. Hungerford, & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., No. 71 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., comprising rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and enameled parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, silverware, table cutlery, china, glassware, &c. Also, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale peremptory.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos 594 and 596 Broadway, SATURDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock, FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS—Comprising a choice collection, including many warranted originals. Postponed from 4th inst. on account of the inclemency of the weather.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, embracing parlor suites, in various coverings, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak bedroom suites, dining tables, library suites, centre tables, fancy tables, buffets, etageres, chairs. Sale positive.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 11, AT 1 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of top and no top buggies, road wagons, two-seat wagons, rockaways, and a variety of other vehicles; also, sets of double and single harness, saddles, halters, whips, &c.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 11, AT 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a choice variety of pot plants, consisting of azalias, heliotropes, geraniums; a choice variety of roses, in bloom; verbenas, acacias, &c., &c.

H. E. Willard, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TREES, PLANTS, GRAPE-VINES, &c.—H. E. WILLARD, Auctioneer.—THIS MORNING, 10½, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office—verbenas, geraniums, rose-bushes, trees, &c., in large variety.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, lounges, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, stoves, kitchen furniture, carpets, oil cloths, &c.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the way-billing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
Bridgeport, April 24, 1861.

Head-quarters, State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, Albany, May 9, 1861.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF State Officers named in the act entitled, An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence, passed April 16, 1861, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 20th day of May instant, for furnishing and delivering the following articles of Army clothing, to wit:

15,000 Blue woolen jackets.
15,000 Pairs Army cloth pantaloons.
15,000 All woolen Army overcoats.
30,000 Pairs woolen socks.
30,000 Woolen shirts.
30,000 Pairs woolen drawers.
15,000 Pairs shoes.
15,000 Caps.
15,000 Blankets.

According to samples in this office, for the Volunteer troops of the New-York State Militia.

To be delivered at New York, Albany and Elmira, as may be hereafter ordered, weekly, in quantities proportionate to the whole amount of the several contracts, in four (4) weeks, commencing on the 27th day of May instant.

Bids will be received for part or all of any of the articles enumerated.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject such bids or any of them as they shall deem it advisable.]

The bids will state the price at which each of the abovementioned articles will be furnished.

Each bidder or bidders must be able to give at once full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of his or their contract.

(Signed) CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

Office of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, No. 60 South-st. New-York, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No 1, N. R., and structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

By order of the Board, D. A. NASH, Clerk.

MILK.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York, for a daily supply of from 1,000 to 6,000 quarts of rich, pure milk, from Shrewsbury, N. J.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES—WILDE'S PATENT—Slightly damaged by water, for sale at half price; also, several jewelers, merchants and bankers' safes, perfect, at great bargains. No. 98 Maiden lane.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
[illegible] at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., [illegible], San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Office of Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, May 24, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P.M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 33½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

REMOVAL.
RICHARD BELL AND A. OGELVIE,
Agents for the
BANK OF MONTREAL,
Have removed to No. 32 Pine-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

State of New-York, Bank Department, Albany, Monday, May 6, 1861.

THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT, NIagara County) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is therefore hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New-York State Stock and United States Stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz.:

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.	Per cent.	Redeem.	
1,[illegible]	5	1862,	$5,000
8,681	5	1862,	10,000
1648@1650, inclusive, $1,000 each	5½	1861,	3,000
3@6, inclusive, 1,000 each	5½	1865,	4,000
213	6	1862,	2,000
1587	6	1865,	2,000
1881	6	1865,	1,000

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.	Per cent.	Redeem.	
3461 and [illegible] incl'e, $1,000 each	5	1865,	$5,000
3487, 3721, and 4085@4088 in., $1,000 ea.	5	1865,	6,000
4090@4094, inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	6,000
1409@1415 $1,000 each	5	1871,	7,000
269	5	1874,	1,000

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 6th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. H EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company's Office, Milwaukee, April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Artisans' Bank, New-York, April 29, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May, 1861.

CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating any of the following described Bills, mailed by the Atlas Bank, Boston, on the 4th inst., and addressed to the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, the letter having failed to reach its destination:

A. W. Prout, Jr., on Ketchum, Son & Co.	$41 93
Kraus & Smith, on Park Bank	150 00
Robbins, Wing & Warner, on Metropolitan Bank	25 00
J Rose, President, on Bank of America	150 00
T. R Morgan, Cashier, on Metropolitan Bank	193 65
R. N. Packard, Cashier, on Park Bank	3,025 86
Richard Reed, on New-York Exchange Bank	70 49
D S Dodge Treasurer, on Mercantile Bank	60 32
R. P Buck & Co., on Leather Manuf Bank	150 00

All of the above were indorsed by J. White, Cashier, and made payable to the order of F. A. Platt, Cashier.
New-York, May 10, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT in the Mechanics' Banking Association, deposited by Muir, James, Rothschild & Co., to the credit of H. E. Bleck, April 5 1861, for $50. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, and application has been made for the issue of a new certificate.

MUIR, JAMES, ROTHSCHILD & CO.

LOST—ON MAY 10, IN THE VICINITY OF THE Park, through a defect in the pocket, a valuable double-bottomed English lever watch, no. 38,399, Johnson, maker. Its antecedents make it very valuable to the loser. $25 reward will be paid to any person who will return it to CHARLES HEDGES, No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.

MONEY LOST.—A POCKET WALLET, CONTAINING about $56, on Wednesday morning, between Jamaica, L. I., and No 55 Broadway, New-York, via South Ferry. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. CRUIKSHANK, at said number.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN WORTLEY and F. W. TAMLYN, under the style and firm of WORTLEY & TAMLYN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the aforesaid firm will be settled by JOHN WORTLEY.

JOHN WORTLEY.
New-York, May 9, 1861. F. W. TAMLYN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

JACOB LITTLE.
THOMAS H. WIGHAM.
New-York, May 1, 1861.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 722 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' ARMY AID ASSOCIATION has been kindly favored with a room in the Astor Library, and will occupy it on MONDAY, May 13, from the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of Ladies from all denominations is earnestly desired, to assist in making up such clothing as will meet the wants of Regiments leaving New-York. Donations in money or goods will be thankfully received at the room in the Library, (open daily at the above-stated hours), or by any member of the Committee, and duly acknowledged.

Mrs. M. O. ROBERTS, No. 159 5th-av.
Mrs. G. K. DEUEL, No. 4 Bond-st.
Mrs. SKIDMORE, No. 68 Clinton-place.
Mrs KLEMM, No. 38 East 29th-st.
Mrs. JOHN HARPER, corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.
Mrs. TINSTON, No. 54 East 34th-st.
Mrs. SAM'L SMITH, No. 10 Madison-square.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (45th edition, 450 pages, 160 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.

DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.

Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,

BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.

"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column.

ARMY AND NAVAL MEDICINE CHESTS.

Dr. THOMAS RITTER No. 104 Cherry-st., for twenty years has made it his special business to furnish medicine chests and surgical instruments. During this period he has supplied more than twenty thousand chests. He keeps a large stock on hand, and is, therefore, able to furnish everything in his line at the shortest notice. His *Medical Manual*, of 150 pages which accompanies the medicine chests, is the most popular book in the English language—more than twenty-one thousand having been sold.

Dr. RITTER, within a few days, has furnished Gov. Sprague's, and several other Regiments, the steamer *Harriet Lane, Atlantic* and *Baltic.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yield to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the [illegible] edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING, TRY DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st. Quick cures and low prices. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the infallible reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorder, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. The Doctor attending till 10 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions and irregularities. Price $2. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS—WATER-PROOF—USED in bathing saves the cord. Warranted cleanly and indestructible by fair usage. Also instruments for varicocele and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO CHARLES WILLIAM HODGES, otherwise JOHN JONES, late of the City of Bristol, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, Ironmonger.

In pursuance of an order made by the Right Honorable Sir Creswell Creswell, the Judge Ordinary of Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in a suit for dissolution of marriage, in which LOUISA SUSANNAH HODGES is petitioner, and you the said CHARLES WILLIAM HODGES respondent. I, the undersigned, Solicitor for the petitioner in the said suit, hereby give you notice that a copy of the citation and of the petition in the said suit, was on the twenty-eighth day of January now last past, left at the residence of Mr Henry Hodges, situate at Sefton Villa, Cheltenham Road, in the Parish of Horfield, in the County of Gloucester, pursuant to the directions contained in the aforesaid order, and another copy of the said citation is hereunder written.

Dated the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

THOS. BAKER, Jr.,
Dowgate Hill Chambers, London,
Solicitor for
LOUISA SUSANNAH HODGES,
the Petitioner.

In Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, to Charles William Hodges, of New York, in the United States of America, Whereas, Louisa Susannah Hodges, of Ashfield Lodge, in the City of Bristol claiming to have been lawfully married to you, the said Charles William Hodges, has filed her petition against you in our said Court, praying for a dissolution of her said marriage wherein she alleges that you have committed adultery, coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse for two years and upwards. Now this is to command you that within six weeks of the service of this on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do appear in our said Court then and there, to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof sealed with the seal of our said Court, is herewith served upon you. And take notice, that in default of your so doing, the Judges of our said Court will proceed to hear the said charge proved in due course of law, and to pronounce sentence therein, your absence notwithstanding. Dated at London the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-third year of our Reign.

J. A. Citation. EDWARD F JENNER, Registrar.
THOMAS BAKER, Jr., Dowgate Hill Chambers, London, Solicitor for the Petitioner. } [L. S.]

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE TIFFANY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—Take notice of application for the discharge of GEORGE TIFFANY, an insolvent, from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of Article third, title First, Chapter five, part Second of the Revised Statutes, petition, affidavits and schedules having been presented to and order made by Hon. George B. Dusinberre, County Judge of Ontario County, N. Y. The creditors of said GEORGE TIFFANY are ordered to appear before said Judge, at his office, in the village of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., on the 29th day of June, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if they have, why said insolvent should not be discharged from his debts. This notice first published March 30, 1861. JOHN T. GARDNER, Attorney for Insolvent, Buffalo, N. Y.

mh30-law10wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 73 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1861.

CATHARINE MARSHALL, Administratrix.

ja16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of October, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL, Administrator.

o27-law6mS*

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE! DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE.

Or abuse of these Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of *the fact.* We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.

All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

Bring about the same result

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX.

And all ages. We would here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; Indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;

THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.

IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.

It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,

IT REANIMATES.

Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RETENTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in

YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,

HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. TRY ONE BOTTLE.
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.

PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
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And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.

NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case will be prepared, if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.

THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

FOR WASHINGTON DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT STEAMSHIP MARION,
Capt. A. COLE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THIS (Saturday,) AFTERNOON, May 11, at 7 o'clock precisely, for Washington, where she will remain about two days, thus affording ample time to parties wishing to visit their friends in that city or its vicinity.

A few passengers only will be taken.

Fare each way......$10

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, Hon. Capt. CARNAGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations)	75

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collins's line,)
JERE. MAURY, Commander,

will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships, as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY, May 11.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, May 18.
KANGAROO......SATURDAY, May 25.

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO.[illegible],
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. F. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY......May 25
SATURDAY......June 22
SATURDAY......July 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	50

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO THE WEST.
SHORTEST LINE OUT OF NEW-YORK!
THREE HOURS TIME SAVED.
On and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861, the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
will run
ONE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY TO THE WEST,
Without change of cars to Pittsburgh, and but one change to Chicago or Cincinnati,

Leaving New-York at 7.30 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Cortlandt st

☞ WOODRUFF'S SLEEPING CARS are attached to each train through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh.

☞ This line runs through Easton, Allentown and Reading to Harrisburgh, and makes close connection at Harrisburgh with Express Train on Pennsylvania Railroad—forming the shortest and most comfortable route to the West.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.
11.25 A. M.—fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.

At 9:30 for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Trains for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4.30 and 5 30 P M.
Trains for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:35 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:20 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:45 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. Mail, at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TARHEEN[?], for New-York. Returning, the TARHEEN[?] will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and 6:40 A. M., and 4:20 and 6:15 P. M., for Monsey, at 4:20 and 6:15 P. M.

R. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

COAL.

COAL.—FRESH FROM THE MINES, SUITABLE for ranges, stoves, grates and furnaces, consisting of Lehigh, Peach Orchard and White Ash Schuylkill newly mined, and of the first qualities, at Summer prices. Also, Liverpool Orrel and English Cannel, at greatly reduced rates. HENRY REEVE, cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
THE PATRIOTIC DRAMA,
ANDERSON;
OR, THE
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
This AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Preceded at each Performance by the new and
POPULAR FARCE—BOWLED OUT.

In addition to these dramatic attractions may be seen, at all times, RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, THE OLD WASHINGTON EVACUATION FLAG, HERR DRIESBACH, with OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA PERFORMING BEARS, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, SEA LION, BEARDED LADY, LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, MONSTER SNAKES, $50,000 curiosities, &c.

THE FLOWERING STEM OF A CENTURY PLANT, 25 feet long, broken by a fatal accident.

Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF
Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON.
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
and
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
IN 165 NIGHTS.
268,000 PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THIS BEAUTIFUL PLAY.
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK.

WINTER GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
HIAWATHA.
Received nightly with shouts of
LAUGHTER
and
APPLAUSE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 11, and
EVERY EVENING,
will be presented the charming Musical Extravaganza, by
CHARLES M. WALCOT, Esq., COMEDIAN,
Entitled
HIAWATHA;
OR,
"ARDENT SPIRITS AND LAUGHING WATER,"
In which the brilliant and beautiful Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
Will sustain the character of
MINNEHAHA!
And the admirable Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
that of
HIAWATHA!
This Burlesque—one of the most successful ever presented on the stage—abounds in
HITS AT THE TIMES!
SONGS
AND
DANCES.
It is presented with
NEW SCENERY, by Mr. Hayes,
DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS.
A FULL CHORUS,
And the following cast:
Hiawatha—a character strikingly more in the style of a Short Boy than a Long-Fellow. Mr. Jefferson
Mudjikeewis[?]—a creation, a la Frankenstein...Mr. Evans
Gitchi Manito—great, viewed as a spirit, but, as a part, a "small potato"......Mr. Chase
Wabun—a Down East Indian......Mr. S. B. Johnston
Yenadizzi—the original "Young New-York"......Mr. Mestayer
Dammidorter—a n-arrow-minded person, father of Hiawatha......Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh
Minnehaha—surnamed "Laughing Water," and eminently calculated (when she has a good chance) to im-act her audience, to the danger of sundry hands and stamps...Mrs. John Wood
In which character she will sing "My Love is a Soldier Boy, of the Seventh I am told,"
Poopoohmammi—an indescribably self-willed young lady; in fact, a sort of "Genesee squaw."......Mrs. Chanfrau
No-go-miss—Hiawatha's grandmamma....Mr. Davidge
Hanakibo—Poopoohmammi's Mother..Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Previous to the Extravaganza the laughable Farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS!
In which Mr. Jefferson will sustain his inimitable comic rôle of Mr. Golightly.
The burlesque will be preceded by, for the
FIRST TIME,
the laughable petite Comedy of
A REGULAR FIX,
in which Mr. Jefferson will sustain the comic rôle of
HUGH DE BRASS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 11.
LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT
Of the Grand Military Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR,
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
THE ENTIRE PLAY IN THREE ACTS.
THE ENTIRE PLAY IN THREE ACTS.
THE ENTIRE PLAY IN THREE ACTS.
THE HIGHLAND PIPERS
Will add to the effect and spirit of the
ATTACK ON THE REBELS
AND
RELIEF OF THE REDAN FORT,
By their inspiring strains.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

IRVING HALL.—THE LITERARY AND MUSICAL entertainment of the ATHENÆUM, in aid of the LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, will be held at IRVING HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, May 13; assisted by MADAME ZIMMERMAN, MESSRS. BERNHARD, WEINLICH and HENRY MOLLENHAUER. CARL ANSCHUTZ, Musical Director.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the principal hotels, music and book-stores, and at Irving Hall on the evening of the entertainment.

THE GLASS BLOWERS.—THE BOHEMIAN Troop are still exhibiting at Cooper Institute, entrance on 8th-st.; open EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 2½ o'clock afternoons 7½ o'clock evenings. The celebrated low-pressure glass steam-engine is in constant operation; a beautiful collection of work distributed at each entertainment. Admission 15 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Ames and West 30th-sts.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James' slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 24,—landing at the usual landings.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second hand pianos in carved or plain cases for sale or rent at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons of every style at bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

STEAMER METAMORA.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL every afternoon from foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The following order, issued by the Navy Department on the 26th inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.

To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:

SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

Office of the Excise Commissioners, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 21st of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The blank petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 19 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board.
No. 20 Duane-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

Publishers will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

Custom-House, New-York, Collector's Office, May 7, 1861.

SIR—OWING TO THE CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL of the United States Public Store from Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st. to Broadway, notice is hereby given that all examined packages remaining in the Appraisers' stores, No. 12 Broad-st. on and after the 15th inst. will be transferred to the nearest Bonded Warehouse, at the owner's expense. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

To Merchants and others.

MATRIMONIAL.

UNION.—A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF BERNE, Switzerland, who came to this country with her brother, now dead, desires the acquaintance of a Union man of respectability and worth, with a view to union. Address UNION, Middletown, Conn.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. CARLETON, MERCHANT TAYLOR respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 127 Fulton-st. to No. 307 Broadway, three doors above Duane st., where he solicits a continuance of former patronage.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9—10 P. M.

A bearer of dispatches left in great haste to-night from Gen. SCOTT to Gen. BUTLER. It is not known whether Gen. BUTLER is at the Relay House, at Annapolis, or at Perrysville.

There is much complaint that Government has not sufficient arrangements for war trains, in case of active engagements, for conveying camp equipage, provisions, etc., nor shovels for throwing up embankments and making rifle pits.

Col. LANDER goes North to-morrow.

There are the best reasons for knowing that in Western Virginia are five thousand men ready to fight for the Union. All they want is a nucleus, and they will rally at once. It is probable that they will call upon the Goverdment for redress of their wrongs, and protection from the rebels in that State.

A Committee of New-York merchants are here advising with the Administration, to see in what manner they can most feasibly aid the Government. They have consul ed with the President and Gen. SCOTT.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to-day to the Collector of Boston, stating that the ports of Maryland were not blockaded, and instructed him to clear vessels as usual. Letters to the Collector of New-York to the same effect had already been sent by mail. Captains of the coal vessels have therefore only to show their clearances to the blockading squadron off the Capes of Virginia, to proceed unmolested to and from Baltimore. Sixteen hundred troops, with Sherman's Battery, passed the Relay House at ten and a-half o'clock, *en route* for Washington, through Baltimore. There was no disturbance. Ten thousand people watched their movements, and cheers were exchanged. This opens the military route through Baltimore, and secession in Maryland is dead. They will arrive in Washington about one o'clock.

About three weeks since Government took from the police force here the arms with which they had been equipped before the arrival of the troops. The Police were very much incensed at it. The character of the Police is very doubtful, as a general thing. It is supposed that the shooting affray last night was caused by political animosity. Policeman EVANS, who was committed to-night for a further hearing, will not be admitted to bail. Public sentiment is becoming very bitter against him, and there are fears of lynching.

Several ladies volunteered their services, to-day, to attend upon and provide for the sick soldiers. The Government is accepting their services. Gen. SCOTT says, if the ladies wish to serve their country, they can do it in no better way than by providing clothing for the poor soldiers.

A member of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment was accidentally shot through the arm this morning. The wound is not dangerous. He was taken to the Infirmary.

Mr. SIMONTON's wound is doing well, but he will probably be confined to his room for some weeks.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

An examination to-day resulted in the commitment of night policeman EVANS, for killing the District of Columbia Volunteer, HOWARD, a brief account of which occurrence was last night telegraphed. The testimony before the Coroner proved that the killing was altogether deliberate and without cause. It was probably owing to Gen. MANSFIELD's prompt action that a serious riot did not occur on the tail of the indignant proofs against the police.

The President has appointed JAMES C. SLOO, Surveyor at Cairo; J. C. HANSON, Postmaster at Chicopee, Mass.; WM. H. DECOSTA, Postmaster at Charlestown, Mass.; JACOB LANCASTER, Postmaster at Burlington, N. J.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, May 6, 1861.

This is an anxious day in Washington. The twenty days' grace given by President LINCOLN to the rebels expired yesterday, and everybody expects that the war will begin to-day. Ladies and children are still leaving the city in great numbers, and the few who are yet here, are frantic with fear lest they should not be able to get away now before the conflict begins. At the tables in the several hotels, only gentlemen are seen, now and then a solitary woman is visible, and then it is enough to make one's heart bleed to note how sad and frightened she looks. The place looks like one vast camp. Regimentals of all shades are constantly to be seen. Soldiers marching and drilling in platoons, lounging in groups, smoking in squads, walking about in two's and three's, sentinels pacing before the public buildings, scouts and pickets all along the roads leading to the city—everybody talking of war and nothing else—such is the appearance of Washington City, lately so calm, peaceful and happy. The city is now under something like marshal law. Every place of public resort must be closed at half-past nine, and all the troops are ordered to their quarters at that hour. If found in the streets after half past nine, they are taken to the guard-house and kept all night. The men are very well behaved here. The officers are very strict with them, but there is really no very great need of it. The readers of the TIMES may fancy how busy the men are kept when they hear that the roll is called five times a day, they drill five times a day, and have a dress parade every day at six o'clock. If they are a moment behind time at any of these calls they are put into the guard-house. The first night of this half-past-nine regulation thirty were arrested in one of the Regiments, (the Zouaves,) and only three or four in others. Now they are all very orderly, and at half past nine no soldiers are to be seen but those who are on guard. You must not believe one half the reports you hear about the New-York Firemen. They are full of animal spirits—men of active habits, nervous, restless, unaccustomed to restraint, and it cannot be expected of them that they should at once fall into strict military discipline. I have seen a great deal of them since their arrival, and can say that with the exception of twenty or thirty of the recruits, who have been disorderly and insubordinate, the regiment is remarkably well behaved. It is almost impossible to keep such men under a perfect discipline; and it is to be hoped that the rumors that they are to be removed from Col. ELLSWORTH's command and placed under that of stern army officers, is not true. These men can never be drilled and driven like "regulars;" but in the hands of one who could understand them, and knew how to make use of their impulsive, daring courage, they would make glorious defenders of the flag. We don't have as many fires in Washington as you in New-York, and many of the Zouaves are "spiling for a fire." Animated by this feeling, about two hundred of them visited an engine-house here yesterday (Sunday,) and receiving permission from the foreman of the "machine," took her out for a run. One of them rang the alarm for fire, and in a second of time the engine was tearing down Pennsylvania-avenue, drawn by the Zouaves in full costume. Fancy the surprise of the Washingtonians. Everybody rushed to their windows to look where the fire might be, which occasioned this dreadful alarm on a quiet Sunday afternoon. But the Zouaves soon relieved their fears. After they had taken a good race up two or three streets and down others, they stopped the bell-ringing, and took the "machine" home in good order. This would be a perfectly harmless bit of sport were it not Sunday, and yet a great many very particular people here think their behaviour atrocious, when it is really only such as students in every college indulge in when they get the chance—mischievous fun. I went this morning to the House of Representatives, in the large hall of which about five hundred of the Zouaves were gathered, (they are quartered at the capitol,) standing about and talking at their ease. Now I have, within three or four years past, been several times within this large hall, when *congressional gentlemen* occupied it; and I feel compelled to say that I never saw it so quiet and orderly as it appeared this morning with five hundred Zouaves standing within its walls. There was no fighting, no calling of bad names; and no one was trying with all his strength of lungs, to shout another down. The Zouaves are no angels, we all know, and there are a few bad fellows amongst them; but it is not right to blame a thousand men for the faults of a few.

The Rhode Island Regiment is quartered at the Patent Office. They are a fine body of men, and look upon their young Governor and Commander with something like reverence. They will follow him anywhere. They had service in the large hall of the Patent-Office building, yesterday, at 10½ o'clock. It was a touching, a sublime spectacle. The drums beat to muster the men, and while the magnificent band which accompanies this regiment made the lofty halls ring with its enchanting music, the men, silently and with measured tread, formed on each side of the wide marble columns, near a temporary desk which was to serve as a pulpit. The officers stood near, uncovered, among them Gov. SPRAGUE, a young man about 28 or 30 years, with a pale, delicate, but firm face. It was a solemn scene, and as I closed my eyes for a moment and listened to the grand music that resounded through the large building, and the even tread of that large body of silent men on the marble floors of the wide hall, and of the thousands who were assembling in the same way throughout the city, I could not help thinking of the marshaling of heaven's forces to crush the treason of Lucifer. The sermon was appropriate and very fine; and when the speaker, Rev. Mr. WOODBURY, of Rhode Island, said in his prayer, "Oh, God! wilt Thou bless the dear ones at home! Keep their eyes from tears, their hearts from sorrow"—several of the men were scarcely able to conceal their emotions. We expect stirring times soon, in the neighborhood of Maryland and Virginia.

E. M. P.

P. S.—We have had cold, raw, rainy weather for a week here. Coal fires have been comfortable.

DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9.

Several steam transports from Perrysville landed some 2,000 troops at Locust Point, this afternoon, and they took the cars for the Relay House. Locust Point is on the south side of the harbor, on that portion known as Federal Hill, and about one mile from Fort McHenry.

The troops were not viewed with satisfaction by the residents in the vicinity, but no unpleasant indications were manifested.

We are not able to learn if the troops went through to Washington or stopped at the Relay House.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9—6 P. M.

The troops landed at Locust Point to-day were a Pennsylvania Regiment, some Texas troops, and SHERMAN's Battery.

The Legislature did nothing important to-day. The Committee on Federal Relations made a long report. It pronounces the war waged by the Government against the Confederate States unconstitutional repugnant to civilization and [illegible] policy, and subversive of the free principles on which the Union was founded. While the people of Maryland recognize the obligations of a State as a member of the Union, to submit in good faith to the exercise of all constitutional powers of the General Government, and to join as one man in fighting its authorized battles, do reverence, nevertheless, the great American principles of self-government, and sympathize deeply with her Southern brethren in a noble and manly determination to defend the same.

The resolution protests against the war upon the Confederate States, and announces a resolute determination to have no part or lot directly or indirectly in its prosecution. Maryland earnestly desires a restoration of peace, and implores the President to accept the "olive branch" held out by the Confederate States, whose President has over and over again declared that they seek only self-defence and to be let alone; that Maryland desires a peaceful recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, hereby gives her cordial assent thereto as a member of the Union; that the present military occupation of Maryland for said purpose is flagrant and in violation of the Constitution and the State, and hereby protests against the same, at the same time calling on all good citizens to abstain from all violent and unlawful interference of every sort with the troops in transit through our territory or quartered among us.

The last resolution says, under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient to call a sovereign convention, or take any measures for organizing the militia.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

During Sunday and Monday the troops at the Relay House had an opportunity to experience all the unpleasant characteristics or wet weather soldiering. A site for a camp could not have been selected more attractive and comfortable in fine weather, and one more exposed and unpleasant when the elements are unpropitious. The Relay House, so called, is at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Washington Branch Railroads, and each road at that point passes off—the one through a deep gorge, through which the Patapsco flows, and the other, after crossing the Patapsco, over a massive stone bridge, is laid at the base of a high bluff. Between the roads are a succession of beautiful hills, from 150 to 300 feet in height, upon which various wealthy citizens of Baltimore and others have located their charming country seats. The advantages of the picturesque situations have been taken the fullest advantage of by the proprietors in the arrangement of groves, lawns and gardens, and the most fastidious visiting the premises could find scarcely anything to criticize.

But the locality possessed great advantages in a strategic point of view with reference to operations against either Maryland or Virginia, and this fact was appreciated by the military authorities at Washington, who possessed themselves of it immediately that the Capital was considered safe.

I passed through the two camps yesterday, remaining nearly three hours, and most of the time in a drenching rain, which continued until half past eight last evening. The New-York Eighth gave me a hearty welcome, many of the troops being personal acquaintances, and some friends. The sight of a New-York Reporter was as gladdening to them as of New-York soldiers to me. They were all hale and hearty—grumbling some, to be sure, at the imperfections of the Commissariat, which, however, were being remedied, yet making the best of their situation. The field and staff officers were quartered in the residence of the late W. A. TALBOT, which, fortunately for their comfort, was unoccupied. The tents were pitched within a few rods of the officers' quarters on a gentle slope, and the men were variously engaged in preparations to make themselves comfortable, preparing food &c. They desired me to state that their friends need have no apprehensions as to their health. The surgeons were particularly attentive, and either Dr. SWIFT or Dr. T. F. SMITH dosed them accordingly as they were allopathically or homœopathically inclined.

I next proceeded to the camp of the Massachusetts Sixth, Col. JONES, which was situated on a neighboring hill, east, and adjoining the Annapolis road. This gallant regiment, a portion of whom were the heroes of Baltimore, presented a spectacle to excite commiseration. In response to the call of the President, they dashed off from their homes, taking only their arms and ammunition, leaving their camp equipage to follow them as best it might. When they left Washington on Sunday it had not yet reached them, and all night on Sunday they were out of doors, officers and men, and were wet to the skin. During yesterday, however, they were industriously engaged in cutting boughs and brush, which with rails and a few boards they obtained they managed to extemporise some huts, which, however, were impervious only to the dews and heat of the sun; and, though their provisions were plentiful, they had only four or five pans to a company, and a tin cup to every fifty men, to use in cooking. Hence meals were not served with the strictest regularity, nor were the stores availed of to the best advantage in the preparation of variety. But, from Colonel to private, I do not hear a word of complaint, each man being satisfied to take such fare as they had, and to put up with their discomforts in the service of their country.

Mr. LATROBE, a leading counselor of this city, and his lady, whose residence is but twenty rods distant from their camp frequently invited Col. JONES to make their house his home during his sojourn; but he felt bound to decline their kind importunities, stating that upon principle he could not allow himself to be separated from his regiment, believing that by sharing their privations he increased the efficiency of his command.

A few rods to the east of the Massachusetts Sixth were the quarters of the Boston Flying Artillery, under Major COOK. They had all day been planting their six field pieces on the height to command the bridge and the roads, and hence had not the opportunity to provide shelter either for themselves or their horses. But the same seeming indifference to privation was exhibited, and the men worked and laughed amid the heavy rain.

The three Companies of Massachusetts at the junction, however, were better situated. They were under shelter nearly all the time, a portion at the station-house and a portion at the hotel. Their duties in stopping trains and examining freight they are performing with sedulous care, to the prevention of provisions, military stores, arms or ammunition going to Virginia, and it is probable that no more will be shipped from this port.

As to the city, the secession movement seems to be entirely demoralized. Its leaders here have quieted down from their extravagant assumptions. The military have been disbanded, ostensibly because their services are no longer needed to preserve order, but really because the police authorities see that secession is muzzled in Maryland, by the action of the Federal Government. The soldiers themselves don't regret being disbanded, in view of being overpowered, though they lament their whisky, which they have been enjoying at the expense of the State. I don't believe that any attempt will be made to resist the troops, unless a solitary rowdy, having an irrepressible spirit of devilment in him, may seek to work off the pressure by throwing a brick, and him the citizens would readily join in hanging to the nearest lamppost were he caught in the act. But I do not fear even this. The prevailing sentiment among the mob is that discretion is the better part of valor.

E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 9.

Gentlemen of military experience who have been for some days at Cairo, say that no apprehension need be entertained for the safety of that place. All that is required to render it impregnable against any force that can be sent against it is heavy ordnance, which is momentarily expected. There are now five distinct batteries having a sweep of three miles on the Mississippi and two miles on the Ohio Rivers. The heavy ordnance, when it arrives, will be planted so as to command Bird Point, on the Missouri side, the only practicable site for batteries to operate against Cairo.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 9.

A Conference was held at Frankfort yesterday between Gov. MAGOFFIN, J. C. BRECKINRIDGE and R. HAWES, of one party, and ex-Senators CRITTENDEN and DIXON and Judge NICHOLAS, of the other. They agreed to recommend to the Legislature to make an appropriation to arm Kentucky under the direction of a military Commission, composed of the Governor, Inspector-General, and another person to be selected by the Unionists. It is supposed that $3,000,000 will be required to arm the State.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SOUTH.

FREDERICK, Thursday, May 9.

Another company of Baltimore volunteers, for Harper's Ferry, passed through here this evening, numbering 60 men.

DEPARTURE OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, May 9.

The steamer *Bienville* left at 10 o'clock this evening with the First Regiment of Connecticut volunteers. All are in good health and spirits.

The *Cahawba* has arrived, and will take the Second Regiment to-[illegible]night.

KENTUCKY.

SECESSION M[illegible] OF GOV. MAGOFFIN, TO THE LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your recent adjournment, events of the most startling character have followed in rapid succession. The comparative quiet in which the public mind was then lulled by the semi-official announcement of a pacific policy on the part of the Federal Administration, has been broken, and the patriotic hope for a peaceful solution of our political complications, inspired by the proposed mediatorial interposition of the Border Slave States, has been disappointed by the sudden development of an evidently pre determined purpose of the President and his supporters, the attempted execution of which has not only sealed the separation of the States, but has involved the country in civil war, and, if not successfully resisted, will prove fatal to the liberties of the people.

Powers not conferred by the Constitution have been usurped by the President of the United States; a standing army of gigantic proportions, gathered exclusively from one section, and mad with sectional hate, is being rapidly organized without authority of law; the Federal Capitol is become a military camp, and martial law practically reigns in the District of Columbia; the Southern coast is blockaded by the armed vessels of the Federal navy, and the commerce of our western rivers is arrested by military force; large bodies of armed men are collected in military posts along the line of our northern frontier, impeding the lawful trade and menacing the safety of our peaceful citizens; in a word, the President of the United States has, without the advice or sanction of either branch of Congress, declared a war of subjugation or extermination against the people of ten or more sovereign States; and is with extraordinary energy gathering his strength for the unnatural conflict. You are now called upon, standing in the presence of a violated Constitution, a subverted Government, and a broken Union, to adopt such measures as, in your wisdom, may be demanded for the honor of the Commonwealth and the safety of the people.

Seven States of the late American Union, for causes unnecessary now to discuss, have severed their relations with the Government of the United States, and established a new Confederacy. That Government is now fully organized in all its departments, and seems to receive the cordial and undivided allegiance of the entire population within its limits. The State of Virginia has formally asserted her Independence, and entered into an alliance with the "Confederate States," looking to an early admission to full and equal membership. The States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas will undoubtedly, at the earliest practicable moment, establish similar relations. In Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, a strong public sentiment favors a like step, and the subject is now receiving the thoughtful attention of the people and authorities of those States. The deliberate action of ten sovereign States, moving in the capacity of political Governments, and sustained by the approving voice of millions of American freemen, has been treated by the President as an insurrection of disorderly citizens, which he proposes to quell without the sanction or coöperation of the legislative branch of the Government. He has, in the prosecution of that unholy purpose, called out the militia of the States, amounting in the aggregate to 158,000 men, to be enlisted for periods varying from three months to three years; and this gigantic army, exceeding in proportions any military force ever before organized upon this continent, is in rapid process of organization at a daily cost to the Government of over three-quarters of a millions of dollars.

A call was made upon me for four regiments of militia, the quota assigned to Kentucky of this army. I promptly responded to the Secretary of War that Kentucky had no troops to furnish for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States. I have thus, as far as lay in my power, entered the public protest of Kentucky against this unnatural measure, and against her assumption of any part of the enormous debt now being contracted. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri have each emphatically refused to contribute any portion of the quota demanded of them. Maryland has not yet responded to the call by the tender of a single regiment. But the non-Slaveholding States, without an exception, have, with unwonted alacrity, exceeding any zeal heretofore exhibited by them, responded to the call, and sent forth their troops. Moreover, an united public sentiment in the Northern States seems to sustain all these extraordinary usurpations of the President with a degree of enthusiasm amounting to the frenzy of patriotism.

In view of these events, it is idle longer to refuse to recognize the fact that the late American Union is dissolved; that ten Slaveholding States are now politically united in a separate and independent Government, and that war exists between these States so combined and the non-Slaveholding States, acting under the United States Government. The avowed purpose of the United States Government is to compel the allegiance of the people of the seceded States, and enforce the supremacy of its jurisdiction throughout their limits. The achievement of this end involves the armed invasion of the seceded States and the unlimited slaughter of their citizens. The sole object of the Confederate States, as authoritatively announced, is to maintain their independence and govern themselves. The condition of peace, as avowed by the President of the United States, is the overthrow of the Confederate State Government, and the reduction of the people of the South to unresisting submission to the United States Government, administered upon principles of the political platform adopted by the nominating Convention at Chicago. The Confederate States make no other condition to the cessation of hostilities than "to be let alone."

What attitude should Kentucky occupy in this deplorable conflict? Shall she continue her alliance with the Northern States, adhere to the United States Government, and assume her portion of the enormous war debt being incurred? Shall she declare her own independence, and prepare single-handed to maintain it? Shall she ally herself with the remaining Slave States, and make common cause with them? I do not propose to discuss this subject. I recommend that these momentous questions, affecting so nearly and vitally the dearest rights, the liberties, the safety, and the honor of our people, be referred to their arbitrament. Both the Executive and Legislative Departments of our State Government were constituted at a time when the public mind did not anticipate the grave issues now pressing for solution. We were elected two years ago, at a time when no such subjects as those now under consideration were revolved in the public mind. Let us not attempt to employ our official power thus acquired to control this mighty question. Rather let us provide a legal and orderly mode for a full, deliberate and final disposition, by the people themselves, of their own destinies. Not only does this plan of action commend itself to me as eminently just and right, but I verily believe it is the surest, if not the only mode, by which can be secured that unanimity of feeling and unity of action so necessary to enable Kentucky to move with the dignity and power answerable to her historic character. In view of this distracted condition of public sentiment in our State, the violent antagonism already excited, and daily becoming more embittered, the expressions of public opinion, through country meetings and private petitions, urging and demanding that opportunity be given to the people to pass upon this subject at the polls, and manifest danger of internal commotion, I can see no other path of domestic peace and safety than through a reference of the question to the people. To their opinion, expressed according to all the forms of law, every true and loyal Kentuckian will bow in loyal obedience. I cannot err when I say that unanimity of feeling among ourselves, and united action by our people, is not only the first desire of every patriot, but should be the very highest and controlling aim of your legislation. I appeal to you, therefore, as you hold dear the peace of the Commonwealth, not to ignore the feelings of the people in every locality of the State; but rather recognize the existing differences of opinion touching the duty of Kentucky, and secure the loyal acquiescence and willing allegiance of all the people by referring these mighty issues to that tribunal which alone can command the obedience of all. I would urge no hasty or inconsiderate action; would be far from advising any rash measures; but would greatly prefer that the action of the people in the premises be taken with all the thoughtful consideration and reflection which the subject demands. I renew the recommendation of a previous message for the passage of a law providing for the submission to the people of the question of a Convention and the election of delegates.

When last I had the honor of communicating with you touching the condition of our Federal affairs, I signified my ready purpose to coöperate with you in any proper measures looking first to the restoration of friendly relations between all the States, and, failing in that, to their peaceful separation. But at the same time I did not conceal my apprehensions of the futility of all such efforts, and the early precipitation of the direful issues now upon us. I then urged active and energetic steps to place the State in an attitude of thorough military defence. I regret that I was unable at that time to impress upon you the impending necessity of such preparation. Allow me again to commend the subject to you, as one demanding immediate and energetic attention. The public necessity has been so clearly exhibited by the logic of events as to need no elaborate statement. We cannot conceal the fact that our State is comparatively defenceless. The very homes and firesides of our people are unprotected against invasion from without, or servile insurrection within. Every mail brings to me the most earnest appeals from the people, in all localities, for arms. Brave hearts and strong arms are now eager for the weapons of defence. Withhold them no longer.

The estimates of military appropriation demanded by the public necessity, as supplied by the Inspector-General, a gentleman of known ability and thorough education, are herewith submitted. I recommend the adoption of the necessary measures to place the Commonwealth in a condition of military defence, and enable her to maintain whatever position her people, by authorized action, may determine to assume.

Realizing our exposed condition, when the clouds of civil war gathered thick and heavy over the land, I assumed the responsibility, even before your convocation, of appointing agents to purchase arms for the defence of the State. You will readily see that no time was to be lost, and that the step was justified by the necessity of the hour. Some of these agents were partially successful; but the limited means at my command defeated the more efficient negotiations I had instituted. In order to enable me to meet the contracts of these agents, I applied to the banks of issue of the State for temporary loans, until provision could be made by the Legislature. The Southern Bank of Kentucky nobly responded to the application by placing to my official credit $60,000. The Bank of Louisville and the Commercial Bank each furnished $10,000, and the President of the People's Bank notified me that that institution was ready to supply its quota. The other banks of the State declined my application, and I very much fear that opportunities have been lost of securing large supplies of effective guns and munitions of war. I have thus employed every resource at my command to supply the State with the necessary means of defence, and have now to recommend the adoption of measures to repay the loan to those banks which have so nobly and generously responded to the call upon them.

In order to secure the funds contemplated in your appropriation, I recommend provision for the issue of bonds of $1,000 each. Generous and wealthy citizens, impelled by a patriotic desire to come to the rescue of their State in an hour of danger, will find in them a safe investment. Provision should also be made by the imposition of an additional tax for the payment of the accruing interest on the bonds, and of the principal as it may fall due.

At our regular session of 1859-60 I recommended the passage of a military law as a measure of the highest importance. The law was passed, but no appropriation for arms was made. By a timely arrangement with the then Secretary of War, the quota of arms due the State was commuted for repairs upon a large number of guns lying in our Arsenal and regarded as worthless. By this means, thousands of available guns have been secured, and a heavy expense to the State saved.

I am gratified to communicate that our existing militia law is proving itself a most complete and efficient system of military organization. No State can boast a more gallant corps than our "State Guard," composed, as it is, of the very best material in the State, and embracing men of all parties. The soldiers are gentlemen, and the officers men of the highest tone and character. All that is now needed is a proper supply of arms to swell its ranks and constitute the Guard a reliable army of defence for the State.

Pending the excitement occasioned by the extraordinary events of the past twenty days, my efforts have been constant and unrelaxed to maintain the friendly relations and commercial intercourse heretofore existing between the citizens of Kentucky and the people of the contiguous States on the North. I have endeavored by every means in my power, and every influence at my command, to restrain our own citizens from any acts which might have even the appearance of aggression upon the rights of the people of the neighboring States. In these efforts I have been, so far as I can learn, entirely successful. Our citizens have abstained with laudable forbearance not only from aggressions, but from any acts of retaliation, in the face of flagrant invasions of our rights. My especial attention has been directed to the continuance of commercial relations with the neighboring States, and to prevent any interruption of the usual and lawful trade of the States, regarding this character of intercourse as the very strongest bond of amity and peace.

I was much gratified to receive a Commissioner from Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, who called on me to express the regret of the Executive of Ohio that any circumstance should interrupt the friendly relations and good understanding between the citizens of the two States, and his desire and readiness, at all times, to employ his official influence for the suppression of any acts of violence or aggression attempted to be practiced by citizens of Ohio towards the people of this State. I respond in the same spirit and pledge my most earnest efforts to coöperate with the Governor of Ohio in this endeavor to maintain the peace along our border, and to continue free and open all the channels of trade. A similar understanding was effected with the Governor of Indiana; and, so far, I have no reason to doubt that either has failed to adhere in good faith to the amicable arrangement. I have labored to carry it out with our citizens, and have most happily succeeded.

I regret to say, however, that the Executives of Ohio and Indiana, though, no doubt, sustained by the mass of their own conservative people, have not been equally successful in their efforts to control some of their lawless citizens. Acts of aggression have been committed by citizens of those States upon the rights of our people. Private property belonging to citizens of this State in lawful transit has been stopped, the trade of our people is impeded, by force, our commerce is interrupted, and citizens of Kentucky guilty of no act of pretended disloyalty to the State or Federal Governments, are now suffering serious losses by reason of these lawless acts. As yet, no act of retaliation has reached my notice. But you can readily understand that this condition of affairs cannot be long endured without collision. It will be impossible to restrain retaliatory measures, and prevent the early precipitation of armed collision along our whole border, unless effective measures are taken to remove the increasing provocation.

Encouraged by the manifestations of a desire for peace between the States, as exhibited by the Governors of Ohio and Indiana, I proposed to them to coöperate with me in a proposition to the General Government for a suspension of pending hostilities until the meeting of Congress, hoping that body might be able to point out a peaceful solution of our national troubles. The correspondence on that subject is hereto appended. In that mission, you will see that I met with no success.

I have directed all the power of the office to which a generous and confiding people elected me to the promotion of what I believed to be their highest interests. I have labored throughout the painful and harrassing ordeal of the day to save our people from dissensions at home and unnecessary conflicts without. And now let me implore you, by all you hold sacred, to so shape your counsels and actions as to secure unity of feeling and unity of action on the part of our people, as the first and highest object of patriotism. Let us lay aside all party feeling—expel from our minds all past jealousies, and unite our counsels as one man in an earnest effort to maintain the peace, the honor, and the safety of those who have intrusted us with their dearest interests, invoking Almighty God for that wisdom which will lead us safely and successfully through the perils that surround us.

B. MAGOFFIN.

MR. CALHOUN AND SECESSION.

Remarkable letter of Commodore STEWART.

BORDENTOWN, May 4, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I now furnish you with the reminiscences of a conversation which passed between Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN and myself in the latter part of December, 1812, after the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain on the 18th of the June previous.

On the assembling of Congress, in the early part of December, I found that an important portion of the leading Democratic members of Congress had taken up their quarters at Mrs. BUSHBY's boarding-house, among whom was Mr. CALHOUN, a new member from South Carolina, and, I believe, this was his first appearance in the House of Representatives. In consequence of this I took Lieut. RIDGLEY, my confidential officer and the First Lieutenant of the frigate *Constellation*, of which vessel I then held the command, and was preparing for sea at the Washington Navy-yard—left our lodgings at STROTHERS', and obtained board at Mrs. BUSHBY's with them. RIDGLEY was a witty and able talker, who could aid me in demonstrating the necessity for, and the high policy of a formidable naval force, wherewith to carry on the war with England, which, I considered, could only be done with effect through her being victoriously struck at, on an element over which she deemed herself sole mistress. This appeared to me to constitute her most tender point.

By this movement I found myself judiciously located to enable me to urge upon Congress any patriotic measure which seemed best calculated to meet and discomfit the self-sufficiency and arrogance of our oppressive enemy.

Mr. CALHOUN's age, I thought, approximated my own, which was then 34, and he being a man of the highest order of talent, and representing a State in our Union which scarce ever permitted themselves to be represented by inferior ability in the national councils, I could not have commenced my object with one more fitted for the purpose I had in view. He was also a high-minded and honorable man, kind and friendly, as well as open and confiding, to those he deemed worthy. We soon formed an intimacy, and I frequently had long conversations with him on the War, the subjects relating thereto, and matters growing out of its existence—the Navy being the most prominent—the Gun-boats, the Merchants' Bonds, then on the *tapis* in Congress, and others of political or minor interest.

One evening I struck on the divided views of our sectional interests of the war—stated to Mr. CALHOUN that the opposite feelings on this subject had puzzled me exceedingly, and asked how it was that the Planting States were so strongly and so decidedly in favor of the war, while the Commercial States were so much opposed to it. With this latter section of our country, it seemed to me that the punishment of England, through the medium of the war, ought to meet their highest approbation and call for their greatest efforts, as they were the greatest sufferers through her instrumentality and power over our commercial affairs since 1792, which were so arrogantly urged by plunder and impressment on the highway of nations, while the Southern portion of the Union had felt but little in comparison. I observed, with great simplicity, "You in the South and Southwest are decidedly the aristocratic portion of this Union. You are so in holding persons in perpetuity in slavery; you are so in every domestic quality; so in every habit of your lives, living and actions; so in habits, customs, intercourse and manners; you neither work with your hands, head nor any machinery, but live and have your living, not in accordance with the will of your Creator, but by the sweat of Slavery, and yet you assume all the attributes, professions and advantages of Democracy."

Mr. CALHOUN replied: "I see you speak through the head of a young statesman, and from the heart of a patriot; but you lose sight of the politician and the sectional policy of the people. I admit your conclusions in respect to us Southrons—that we are essentially aristocratic. I cannot deny but we can and do yield much to Democracy; this is our sectional policy. We are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States we control, under the Constitution, the governing of the United States; but when we cease thus to control this nation through a disjointed Democracy, or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union. The compromises in the Constitution, under the then circumstances, were sufficient for our fathers, but, under the altered condition of the country from that period, leave to the South no resource but dissolution; for no amendments to the Constitution could be reached through a Convention of the people and their three-fourths rule."

I laughed incredulously, and said: "Well, Mr. CALHOUN, ere such can take place, you and I will have been so long *non est* that we can now laugh at its possibility, and leave it with complacency to our children's children, who will then have the watch on deck."

Alas! my dear sir, how entirely were the views of that "young-headed statesman" circumscribed by the patriot feeling of his heart. What he then thought an impossibility for human hands to effect, for ages on ages to come, he now sees verified to the letter as predicted by that far seeing statesman, JOHN C. CALHOUN. Even this noble Republic is disrupted—its Constitution rent into shreds and tatters by party follies and the wickedness of its people's selfishness. Had they but inherited a moiety of the virtues of their fathers, who bled and impoverished themselves through a long and bloody war to establish the independence and liberty, welfare and happiness of their posterity, for all time to come: had they worshiped the true and living God instead of the "almighty dollar," they would not now have beheld the millions of patriots arming for the strife against traitors to their country—to the Constitution and to the laws—once more to baptize in blood, for Liberty's sake, the blessings which national liberty accords under our Union. Had a prophet arisen in 1812 and predicted, as JOHN C. CALHOUN did, nothing short of Divine inspiration could have given credence to his foreshadowings. Alas! I have lived to see its accomplishment. He has gone to the tomb of his fathers, the pride of his section, honored for his talents and for his efforts in council, while your humble servant still lingers on the brink, under the national anathema of degradation—as a reward for many years of faithful service—which degradation was accorded him simultaneously with his reaching the head of the service to which his whole life has been devoted.

You will see, my dear Sir, I have no disposition to "bury my light under a bushel," but will ever be ready to accord justice where justice is due. Thus, in death we show the ruling passion stronger than in life; and as it is with individuals, so it is with nations, the blackest spot found in the heart is ingratitude. Accept my assurances of regard and respect.

CHAS. STEWART.

GEO. W. CHILDS, Esq., Philadelphia.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MR. LINCOLN.

Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, who has just returned from a visit to Washington, writes thus to a friend in St. Louis:

"Stand then, my dear friend, by the Constitution of your country, enforce its laws, and maintain the integrity of the Union. In this alone consists your safety. Let no folly or indiscretion, or the imbecility of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration on the one hand, nor sectional pride and affinity, nor glowing portratures of wrongs, real or imaginary, which the South has endured, (but the existance of which she can alone redress in the Union, and not out of it,) swerve your gallant State from her allegiance to a General Government that has never deprived her of a solitary right or inflicted on her a single wrong. The policy of the Administration to all the Border States which have not seceded, is the same. In reference to Kentucky, Mr. LINCOLN told me *he hoped Kentucky would stand by the Government in the present difficulties, but if she would not do that, let her stand still and take no hostile part against it, and that no hostile step should tread her soil*. This is true with Missouri. Let me tell you further, that the temporizing policy of the Administration, in reference to the assaults and capturing of its forts, arsenals and property, is over. Henceforth, they who make war will have war made on them. The monopoly which the South has enjoyed in that direction has ended, and all the powers of the Government henceforth, will be exerted to maintain the property and the legal authority of the Government within its own limits. You need not, therefore, be surprised to hear of the vigorous blockade of the Chesapeake and Hampton Roads, and of the ports of seceded States, and that if these States erect batteries at Memphis or Vicksburgh to intercept the commerce of the Mississippi, that measures of stern retaliation or resistance will be inaugurated by the Government, to force the poisoned chalice to the lips of those who first drugged it. I could enter much more in detail, but have not time. I start when this is closed, to fill my appointments—to make Union speeches. God grant that Missouri may stand firm. I trust Kentucky will, though the storm beats heavily against her.

CONTRABAND GOODS.

Mr. R. B. CARNAHAN, United States Attorney for the Pittsburgh District, has written quite a long opinion on contraband goods, the purport of which is, that no trade whatever can be allowed with States in an attitude of rebellion against the Government, and that munitions of war should not be allowed to go to those whose loyalty is suspected.

Serious Railroad Accident.

DUBUQUE, Thursday, May 9.

As a train on the Dubuque and Western Railroad was backing up from Anamosa to Springville this morning, the rear freight car ran off the track, throwing Mr. CUMMINGS, conductor, and Mr. SMITH, engineer, who were on top of the car, to the ground. The train passed over both, killing them instantly. A man named WINSLOW was severely injured.

Steamboat Accident.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Thursday, May 9.

The steamer *Grey Eagle*, while passing through the draw of the Railroad Bridge, struck the pier at her larboard side, cutting her in two. She sunk immediately. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The clerk reports no lives lost, but it is believed that several persons were drowned.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 10.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 74½; Reading Railroad, 15⅝; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Canal. 8¾; Philadelphia, 36; Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 10.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT is in demand, at $1 33@$1 34 for Red, and $1 43 for White. CORN, 63c.@65c. WHISKY, 17½c@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Flash, from Vera Cruz—Miss Jenny Wilson, of Brooklyn; Theodore Bahne, Edward Bahne, Wm. Jansen, of Germany; Capt. Hiram Stocke, of San Francisco; Dr. Manuel Goriano, of Mexico; Alex. Moulin, of Canada; Jose Maria Alcanta, of Mexico; Jacinto Gomez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 05 | Moon sets.. 9 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 41 | Gov. Island.. 9 30 | Hell Gate...10 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 10.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia.

Ships J. L. Bogert, Conway, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Louis Napoleon, (Ham.,) Herting, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Sea Serpent, Pike, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Quickstep, Wade, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Atwood, St. Pierre, Rogers & Rich; J. M. Sawyer, Bradley, Philadelphia, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; H. Havelock, Dexter, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Annie Laurie, Goldsworthy, Queenstown, E. Parnstedt & Co.; Ina, Lencey, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Hotchkiss, Guilford, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Martha Jane, Corbitt, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son, E. Remington, Smith, Mystic, Brodie & Pettes.

Schooners Flying Scud, Carmine, Baltimore: A. Field, Philips, Taunton; W. T. Emerson, Gross, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; N. Shaler, Strickland, Hartford, master; R. A. Perry, Stubbs, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; H. Maybee, Culver, St. Johns, N. F., Baker & Dayton; A. C. Havens, Connor, Stamford, master; C. S. Watson, Hallock, Providence, master; Palmetto, Bragdon, Elizabethport; May, Smith, Havana, I. B. Gager; Walter Raleigh, Philips, Havana, D. C. Murray; Caspian, Porter, Saco, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; B. G. Chaloner, Kenny, Marseilles, Simpson & Clapp; Slate, Facemeir, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

United States steam transport Illinois, Terry, Fort Pickens May 2, via Key West 6th. May 8, lat. 32 40, lon. 76 41, passed schr. Annie Bell, standing N.

Steamer Valley City, Hotchkiss, Derby, Conn., in ballast. Is to be chartered by the Government as a transport.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Geo. Raynes, (of Boston,) Batchelder, Coast of Bolivia 90 ds., with guano to J. O. Baker & Co. Feb. 23, lat. 30 36 S., lon. 88 51, spoke whaling bark Eben Dodge, of New-Bedford, on a cruise. March 13, lat. 56 31 S., lon. 66 06, spoke herm. brig Energy, from New-York for San Francisco.

Ship Ann Buckle, (Br., of Bristol,) Tomlinson, Antwerp 33 ds., in ballast to H. & F. W. Meyer. April 23, lat. 36 35, lon. 28, was run into by an unknown bark, striking amidship, carrying away bulwarks, stancheons, main-rigging, spritsails &c.

Ship Moro Castle, (of Brunswick,) Knowles, Bristol 28 ds., with railroad iron to order. April 29 lat. 39 30, lon. 55 10, spoke ship Maid of Orleans, from Havre for New-York.

Ship Planter, Dailey, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to order. Has experienced a succession of westerly gales; lost sails, &c.

Ship S. Emerson Smith, (of Thomaston,) Gates, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to master.

Ship France Ellis Baltimore 7 ds., with mdse. to Leland, Tucker & Smith.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Liverpool April 4, with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, Havre April 3, and the Lizard 5th, in ballast Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship J. W. Lindsey Gray, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Tenny Pitts, (of Rockland,) Hall, Bordeaux 44 ds., in ballast, to Metcalf & Duncan. April 30, lat. 34 47, lon. 61 16, signalized a brig showing a signal with red, white and blue perpendicular stripes, with letter G in the centre steering E.

Bark Grace Hammond, (of Boston,) Fay, Cardiff 43 ds., with iron to master. Has had some very heavy weather.

Bark Union, (Brem.,) Holstman, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 150 pass. to Henning & Goeling.

Bark Tuisko, (Brem.,) Dimmermann, Bremen 31 ds., with mdse. and 32 passengers to Henschen & Unkart.

Bark Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz April 19, with hides, specie, &c. to Hargous & Co.

Brig Sea Lark, Allen, Palermo March 25, with fruit to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with brig Hobart. Passed Gibraltar April 6. May 4, at 6 P. M. passed the hull of a vessel, waterlogged; was about 150 tons, painted black, with a green house; could not see her name. May 8, Montauk Point bearing N. E. 15 miles, spoke brig Umpire.

Brig Elmir, (of Bangor,) Tapley, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to T. H. Sanford. May 6, lat. 32, lon. 67, saw ship J. W. Dimlock, steg. E. 7th lat. 37, lon. 75, passed ship Elvira, steg. N. W.

Brig R. C. Dyer, (of Belfast,) Wyman, Mansanilla April 26, with cedar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig John Jewett, Mount, Brazos, Texas, 22 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Chas Stillman.

Brig Judith Somers, Raymond, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. J. P. Wetherill, (of Philadelphia,) Limekin Remedios 15 ds., with sugar to master. May 5, lat. 37 31, lon. 77 58, exchanged signals with a bark showing a blue signal, with white cross in centre. Sld. in co. with bark N. W. Bridge and D C Smith, for New-York.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hulse, Indianola 21 ds., with cotton to Noroes & Prince. April 27, Gilbert A. Strong, seaman, was washed from the jibboom and lost.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Hooper, Trinidad de Cuba 17 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. James H. Stroup, Foster, Havana 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. B. Chase.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth Smith, New-Haven 12 hours, with molasses to S. T. Stannard.

Schr. Red Eagle, Brown, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to W. A. Nickerson.

Schr. Victoria, Steele, Mayaguz, P. R., with sugar to Thomas James.

Schr. Congress, Rosebrook, New Brunswick 9 ds., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Julius Smith, Orlando, Elizabethport, with coal for Aspinwall.

Schr. D. M. Meserole, Byron, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Elizabethport, with coal for Portsmouth.

Schr. Sea Bird, Jones, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. S. M. Shadrick, Whilden, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Brazos, Smith, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Hulse, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Reed, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. R. Smith, Russell, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Phenix, Sheppard, New Haven 2 ds.

BELOW—2 barks and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to S., with rain at Sunset.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 10.—Arr. brigs Bird of the Wave, Port-au-Prince; Sunburst, London.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Ship Aramingo, of New-York, arrived on Thursday last, with a general cargo, in a leaky condition, had thrown overboard part of cargo, and had mainmast sprung. Reports picking up the Captain and crew of brig Mary Hamilton, of New-York, which vessel foundered at sea March 17. Ships Belle Wood and Wild Hunter are undergoing repairs.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The Norwegian bark Albion, fm. Cardiff for this port, is ashore below Cape Henry. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Benjamin Adams—ship, bound E., April 22, lat. 43 09, lon. 36 45.

Chase—ship, of New-York, from Havana for London, April 22, lat. 44 27, lon. 37 53.

Diana—Br. brig, bound E., was signalized, April 25, lat. 41 45, lon. 48 11.

Daniel Webster—ship, bound E., May 1, lat. 40 50, lon. 59 30.

Globe—ship of Richmond, from Whitehaven for Savannah, April 25, lat. 43 20, lon. 44 44.

Kentuckian—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, April 12, lat. 49 04, lon. 24 04.

May—ship, bound E., was signalized, April 25, lat. 42 45, lon. 48 11.

Tenant—brig, steering S., April 25, lat. 28 28, lon. 52 08.

Foreign Ports.

At Mansanilla, April 26, brigs Isola, for New-York; Abby Pennon, do.

At Remedios, April 25, brigs Indus, for New-York; McIntyre, do., May 3; Chas. Miller, for Boston.

At Vera Cruz, April 19, U. S. frigate Macedonian; schrs. Star, from New Orleans; Pinto from Pensacola.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PARIS MANTILLAS.
GRAND OPENING DISPLAY OF
THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY next, 13th inst.,

On which occasion the ladies of New-York will have an opportunity of inspecting the most comprehensive and elegant display of imported novelties in ladies' outer garments ever offered in this City. The entire collection (owing to the pressure of the times) must be disposed of, without reserve, at the bare cost of importation.

Superb Circulars in Lyons Taffetas.
Superb Circulars, in Guipure Ornaments.
Superb Sacques, Basques and Mantelets.
Boulevard Wrappers, in endless variety of styles.
"Acqua Scutum" Cloaks, warranted water-proof.
Cambric, Pusher, and Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Points, Circulars and Shawls, in profusion.
Ladies' traveling suits, children's and misses' garments, &c., &c., &c.

UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 691 BROADWAY.
WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.
GRAND OPENING on WEDNESDAY, April 13.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.
The School of the Soldier and Company, complete, with all the engravings, for 25 cts., exactly the same as the $1 50 edition. It will be published THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, and can be had of all news agents and booksellers.

STEAMER ADRIATIC.
The steamer ADRIATIC will leave for Havre, *via* St. Johns and Galway, on Tuesday 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Passengers will please be on board at 8 o'clock. Baggage not wanted for the voyage may be sent on board on Monday, marked "Below."
WM. H. WICKHAM.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.
The School of the Soldier and Company, complete, with all the engravings, for 25 cts., exactly the same as the $1 50 edition. It will be published THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, and can be had of all news agents and booksellers.

FOUR PRESSES RUNNING CONSTANTLY ON
UNION ENVELOPES.
All kinds of Union Goods in advance of all others, all at the lowest prices.
Send to head-quarters. The trade supplied low.
Address J. G. WELLS,
Corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.
The School of the Soldier and Company, complete, with all the engravings, for 25 cts., exactly the same as the $1 50 edition. It will be published THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, and can be had of all news agents and booksellers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at their new Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau, near Fulton-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale,) viz.; elegant rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush, etageres, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library book cases, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm-chairs and rockers in hair cloth French and other bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, buffets, extension tables, paillasses, matresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready at salesroom.

STEAMER OF MAY 14.—HAVRE VIA GALWAY.—The steamer ADRIATIC, J. Walker, Commander, will positively sail for Havre *via* Galway, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 9 A. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin, to Havre......$110
Third Cabin, to Havre...... 30
For passage, apply at the office of the Company on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHMAN DESIRES a situation in a broker's, merchant's or shipping office, or as clerk in a store; can correspond and converse in the German and French languages; first-class references given as to character and respectability. Address at his residence, for one week, W. P. W., No. 861 Broadway, New-York.

DANIEL E. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at Salesroom No. 79 Nassau, near Fulton-st., a large and choice assortment of hot house and hardy flowering plants and shrubs, viz: geraniums, verbenas, roses, dahlias, virgillias, &c., from the nursery of W. C. Wilson.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Rev PHILO HAWKS, pastor of the Mariner's Church, Providence, R. I., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev H. B. HYDE, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

BUSINESS WAGONS OF EVERY STYLE, such as Grocer's, Bakers', Milk, Plumbers' and Express. Here you can get a good article without delay. Every article got here warranted to be as represented. STEWART'S Wagon Factory, No. 51 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, AS WET NURSE, by a respectable, healthy woman, a babe to wet nurse, at her own house, who has lost her own child, a day old. References given and required. Apply at No. 39 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

REV. WILLIAM FERRIS, PASTOR ELECT of the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

Capture of a Large Secession force in Missouri.

Federal Troops Interfered with by a Mob.

A Considerable Number Killed and Wounded.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Friday, May 10.

Gen. FROST'S brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally, this afternoon, on demand of Capt. LYON, commander of the United States forces of this city. Capt. LYON marched on Camp Jackson with some 6,000 volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field-pieces on the adjoining eminences. The following letter was sent from Capt. LYON to Gen. FROST:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, May 10.

To Gen. D. M. Frost:

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards the Government of the United States. It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States; and you are receiving at your camp from the said Confederacy, under its flag large supplies of material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responed to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government, and coöperating with the enemies.

In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State policy and welfare, and obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith. (Signed,) N. LYON,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

It is understood that Gen. FROST says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. Not expecting any demonstration, he was unprepared successfully to resist attack, therefore he accepted the terms specified and surrendered his command, about 800 men then in camp, a large number being in the city on leave. They then laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole has been tendered the officers and troops, providing they would take an oath not to take up arms again against the Government of the United States, which they declined, on the ground that it implied they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed.

Just before the troops left for the city, and while the State forces were drawn up between two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots were fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women. One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. BLAUBONSKI, and as he fell he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained to-night: Messrs. WALTER MCDONALD, THOS. A. HAVENS, NICHOLAS KUSBLACH, EMILY SUMMERS.

The following are fatally wounded: CLAIBORNE WILSON and TRUMAN WRIGHT.

Intense excitement exists in the city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The *Democrat* and *Auzeyer* offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, MCDONOUGH, any violent demonstration thus far has been prevented.

All gun-shops in the city are guarded by an armed police force, and about 200 have been detailed to protect the *Democrat* and *Auzieger* offices.

The lateness of the hour prevents the obtaining of more reliable information to night.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 10.

Advices from Montgomery states that yesterday morning a public session of Congress was held. The secretly passed act to raise an additional force to serve during the war was read; it authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers without regard to the place of enlistment. Another act made public authorizes the Postmaster General to issue a proclamation any day he may select, taking the entire charge of the Postal matters in the Confederate States.

It is reported in reliable circles that more States will be in the Confederacy early in June. Mr. CLINGMAN is here from North Carolina.

Favorable advices received from Kentucky and Missouri.

Mr. RUSSEL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, left here last night, it is said, fully convinced of the permanency of the military resources of the Government of the Confederate States.

KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* defines its position very clearly. It says, "We are for the United States Government, and we don't care a Continental anathema who knows it." If the State is to be armed, it protests against buying the stolen property which JEFF. DAVIS offers from Louisiana.

THE CASE OF YOUNG WALDEN.

We understand that letters from Mr. WALDEN, of Savannah, to whose case we alluded yesterday, do not warrant the statement that his young son was killed because he would not enlist. On the contrary, Mr. W., writing from Montgomery, states that he learns by telegraph that his son was shot by the accidental discharge of a pistol. We made the original statement on authority which we deemed reliable, but from the letters of Mr. WALDEN, which we have since seen, we are satisfied that the report of the manner of his death lacks confirmation.

ARRIVAL OF THE VERMONT REGIMENT.

The First Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Col PHELPS, from Camp Fairfax, Rutland, arrived at Thirty-first-street yesterday morning at 8½ o'clock. They are a remarkably fine body of men, and as they passed down Fifth-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Broadway, they were much admired by a large gathering of people who lined the sidewalks. They are now quartered in the Park, and will stay there till to-morrow, when they will leave for Fort Monroe, Virginia, in the *Coatzacoicos*. Each man wears a sprig of green hemlock in his hat to show that he is from the Green Mountains. It is not enough for a man to volunteer to belong to this regiment, he has to be voted in by the members; by this means all weak men and those of doubtful character are rejected. The following towns have each sent a company: Woodstock, Bradford, Cavendish, Rutland, Middlebury, Brandon, Burlington, St. Albans, Northfield and Swanton. The regiment left Rutland at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. Annexed is a list of the Field and Staff Officers:

Colonel J. Wolcott Phelps; Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Washburn: Major, H. N. Worthen; Adjutant, Hiram Stevens; Quartermaster, E. A. Morse; Surgeon, E K. Sanborn; Assistant Surgeon, Willard Childs; Sergeant Major, C. G. Chandler; Drum-Major, Thomas R. Clark; Fife-Major, Martin J. McManus; Chaplain, Rev. Levi H. Stone.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING—THE MOHAWK GONE TO MATAGORDA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMER ILLINOIS, AT SEA, May 9, 1861.

I wrote you by the *Atlantic*, informing you of the state of affairs at Fort Pickens up to her departure. From that period to the time of our departure, May 2, nothing of importance transpired; the original status still exists. BRAGG informs Col. BROWN that he is sorry that the armistice is broken, while during the existence of said armistice he was quite busy in preparing his line of defences. Fort McCrea, which it was supposed the Secessionists were dismounting, now shows six barbette guns, lately mounted; quite recently a new battery has been discovered on Deer Point, which is intended to bear upon the armed vessels, should they attempt to enter the harbor of Pensacola. Rumor gives the number of forces collected at Pensacola as six thousand.

Within Pickens, everything is hastening to a state of readiness for defence. One visiting the Fort ten days ago would hardly recognize it now; sand works have been erected along the bastion fronts; guns which pointed seaward have been made to trail from a point commencing at Fort McCrea up to the Navy Yard. The health of the men is good, and they are working with wonderful alacrity.

With the fleet all goes well. The *Sabine*, the *Powhatan*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Supply*, the *Wyandotte* and *Water-Witch* were off Pickens when we left. The *Mohawk* arrived on the 29th of April, and left for Matagorda, Texas, on the 1st of May. It is supposed that she is gone to investigate the circumstances connected with the seizure of the *Star of the West*. The men on board the naval vessels are all anxious for a fight. The sailor fights with singular ideas. He throws aside all abstract political questions, and resolves the matter into one of desertion of the flag of one's country. Having been taught to reverence the flag of the Union, and to look upon a deserter as worthy of most summary punishment, he has but little pity for those Southern aristocratic deserters, as they style them.

On the night of the 1st, under an impression that Pickens was to be attacked, the *Powhatan's* boats were lowered, manned and ready to pull to shore in the short space of seven minutes from the time the first rocket was seen from the shore. Time, however, proved that the rockets were sent up from Barrancas. This it was difficult at first to distinguish, as Pickens and Barrancas are in the same line from the fleet.

A few days ago a man was rowed over to Pickens by a negro. He applied for admittance into the Fort, informing Col. BROWN that he was an editor from Pittsburgh; had been among the Secessionists picking up stray bits of information for the gratification of the readers of the Pittsburgh papers; and that, disgusted with things in general, he had concluded to take a turn about the Fort, and possibly remain. Col. BROWN, not admiring the ways of this stranger, concluded to take him in. He kept him awhile, and at length turned him over to the kind and pleasant attentions of Capt. PORTER, of the *Powhatan*. Since reaching the *Powhatan*, he has been quite anxious to return, being destitute, as he says, of that amount of linen requisite for pleasure and cleanliness. When denied a speedy and safe return, he desired to communicate with his friends on shore. Pen, ink and paper were given him, and he proceeded to compose an epistle, which for some reason or other did not please him, so having torn it up, he deposited the fragments in a spittoon. These, when collected, read somewhat in this emphatic style: "I am d—d glad Sumter has been bombarded and taken, and hope the glorious Confederate army will soon be in Pickens," &c. His friends at Pensacola, alarmed at his protracted stay, under cover of a white bit of muslin, came over to reclaim him with a Sheriff's note of hand! accusing him of having stolen $180 from the good people of Pensacola, and demanding him for trial. It is needless to state that there is no fugitive law here just at present, and they were sent home minus the man. Of course, the fellow is a spy, and it is hoped he will be tried and hung as such.

As yet a full blockade does not exist at Pensacola; to be sure, all vessels are boarded, and nothing contraband is allowed to enter. The fleet is every day expecting orders for a full blockade. I can assure you that the news of a united North gives great pleasure to all at Pickens. The spirits of all concerned in this expedition have gone up 100 per cent.

As we were leaving the fleet off Pickens, we met the steamer *Philadelphia*, bound in with stores &c. I was informed at the fort that they now had provisions, &c., for a six months' siege.

On Sunday we put into Key West for coal. I mentioned in my last, that when there on our outward voyage, several Secessionist flags were floating from the house-tops—not one is visible now. A mild suggestion from Major FRENCH has caused their removal. I am informed that the secession market here rises and falls, with the number of Uncle Sam's folks at Fort Taylor.

The *Crusader* is at present at Key West. The *Wanderer*, of slaver notoriety, arrived here on the 5th; she ran away from Havana, and has put into Key West for her papers.

The gentleman who would not furnish the *Atlantic* with coal, but compelled her to go to Havana, has consented, through the interposition of Major FRENCH, to furnish in future all transport vessels with the needful article. Poor fellow, he imagines he is under martial law.

The war vessel, *St. Louis*, is at Key West; she will probably remain there, as the *Crusader* leaves for Havana soon. OUTIS.

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of this Association, meeting at the Society Library, to prepare clothing, &c., for sick and wounded soldiers, acknowledge the following donations:

Already acknowledged	$764 25
From Mrs. Du Frou	3 00
From Mrs. Froelich	10 00
Mrs. C. H.	5 00
Mrs. J. B. Johnston	25 00
Miss Couch	5 00
Mrs. Arthur Bronson	10 00
Mrs. Geo Pomeroy	20 00
Misses Gelston	25 00
Total	$867 25

They have also received a large box, filled with valuable articles, from the ladies of New-Berlin, N. Y.,—a large quantity of old linen for lint, from Messrs. CLARK & MOSELY, of the Brevoort House;—one box of lint and bandages from Philmont, Columbia County, N. Y.,—and one piece of muslin from an unknown friend. H. J. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

KENTUCKY.

SECESSION MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN, TO THE LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your recent adjournment, events of the most startling character have followed in rapid succession. The comparative quiet in which the public mind was then lulled by the semi-official announcement of a pacific policy on the part of the Federal Administration, has been broken, and the patriotic hope for a peaceful solution of our political complications, inspired by the proposed mediatorial interposition of the Border Slave States, has been disappointed by the sudden development of an evidently pre determined purpose of the President and his supporters, the attempted execution of which has not only sealed the separation of the States, but has involved the country in civil war, and, if not successfully resisted, will prove fatal to the liberties of the people.

Powers not conferred by the Constitution have been usurped by the President of the United States; a standing army of gigantic proportions, gathered exclusively from one section, and mad with sectional hate, is being rapidly organized without authority of law; the Federal Capitol is become a military camp, and martial law practically reigns in the District of Columbia; the Southern coast is blockaded by the armed vessels of the Federal navy, and the commerce of our western rivers is arrested by military force; large bodies of armed men are collected in military posts along the line of our northern frontier, impeding the lawful trade and menacing the safety of our peaceful citizens; in a word, the President of the United States has, without the advice or sanction of either branch of Congress, declared a war of subjugation or extermination against the people of ten or more sovereign States; and is with extraordinary energy gathering his strength for the unnatural conflict. You are now called upon, standing in the presence of a violated Constitution, a subverted Government, and a broken Union, to adopt such measures as, in your wisdom, may be demanded for the honor of the Commonwealth and the safety of the people.

Seven States of the late American Union, for causes unnecessary now to discuss, have severed their relations with the Government of the United States, and established a new Confederacy. That Government is now fully organized in all its departments, and seems to receive the cordial and undivided allegiance of the entire population within its limits. The State of Virginia has formally asserted her independence, and entered into an alliance with the "Confederate States," looking to an early admission to full and equal membership. The States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas will undoubtedly, at the earliest practicable moment, establish similar relations. In Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, a strong public sentiment favors a like step, and the subject is now receiving the thoughtful attention of the people and authorities of these States. The deliberate action of ten sovereign States, moving in the capacity of political Governments, and sustained by the approving voice of millions of American freemen, has been treated by the President as an insurrection of disorderly citizens, which he proposes to quell without the saction or coöperation of the legislative branch of the Government. He has, in the prosecution of that unholy purpose, called out the militia of the States, amounting in the aggregate to 158,000 men, to be enlisted for periods varying from three months to three years; and this gigantic army, exceeding in proportions any military force ever before organized upon this continent, is in rapid process of organization at a daily cost to the Government of over three-quarters of a millions of dollars.

A call was made upon me for four regiments of militia the quota assigned to Kentucky of this army. I promptly responded to the Secretary of War that Kentucky had no troops to furnish for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States. I have thus, as far as lay in my power, entered the public protest of Kentucky against this unnatural measure, and against her assumption of any part of the enormous debt now being contracted. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri have each emphatically refused to contribute any portion of the quota demanded of them. Maryland has not yet responded to the call by the tender of a single regiment. But the non-Slaveholding States, without an exception, have, with unwonted alacrity, exceeding any zeal heretofore exhibited by them, responded to the call, and sent forth their troops. Moreover, an united public sentiment in the Northern States seems to sustain all these extraordinary usurpations of the President with a degree of enthusiasm amounting to the frenzy of patriotism.

In view of these events, it is idle longer to refuse to recognize the fact that the late American Union is dissolved; that ten Slaveholding States are now politically united in a separate and independent Government, and that war exists between those States so combined and the non-Slaveholding States, acting under the United States Government. The avowed purpose of the United States Government is to compel the allegiance of the people of the seceded States, and enforce the supremacy of its jurisdiction throughout their limits. The achievement of this end involves the armed invasion of the seceded States and the unlimited slaughter of their citizens. The sole object of the Confederate States, as authoritatively announced, is to maintain their independence and govern themselves. The condition of peace, as avowed by the President of the United States, is the overthrow of the Confederate State Government and the reduction of the people of the South to unresisting submission to the United States Government, administered upon principles of the political platform adopted by the nominating Convention at Chicago. The Confederate States make no other condition to the cessation of hostilities than "to be let alone."

What attitude should Kentucky occupy in this deplorable conflict? Shall she continue her alliance with the Northern States, adhere to the United States Government, and assume her portion of the enormous war debt being incurred? Shall she declare her own independence, and prepare single-handed to maintain it? Shall she ally herself with the remaining Slave States, and make common cause with them? I do not propose to discuss this subject. I recommend that these momentous questions, affecting so nearly and vitally the dearest rights, the liberties, the safety, and the honor of our people, be referred to their arbitrament. Both the Executive and Legislative Departments of our State Government were constituted at a time when the public mind did not anticipate the grave issues now pressing for solution. We were elected two years ago, at a time when no such subjects as those now under consideration were revolved in the public mind. Let us not attempt to employ our official power thus acquired to control this mighty question. Rather let us provide a legal and orderly mode for a full, deliberate and final disposition, by the people themselves, of their own destinies. Not only does this plan of action commend itself to me as eminently just and right, but I verily believe it is the surest, if not the only mode, by which can be secured that unanimity of feeling and unity of action so necessary to enable Kentucky to move with the dignity and power answerable to her historic character. In view of this distracted condition of public sentiment in our State, the violent antagonism already excited, and daily becoming more embittered, the expressions of public opinion, through country meetings and private petitions, urging and demanding that opportunity be given to the people to pass upon this subject at the polls, and manifest danger of internal commotion, I can see no other path of domestic peace and safety than through a reference of the question to the people. To their opinion, expressed according to all the forms of law, every true and loyal Kentuckian will bow in loyal obedience. I cannot err when I say that unanimity of feeling among ourselves, and united action by our people, is not only the first desire of every patriot, but should be the very highest and controlling aim of your legislation. I appeal to you, therefore, as you hold dear the peace of the Commonwealth, not to ignore the feelings of the people in every locality of the State; but rather recognize the existing differences of opinion touching the duty of Kentucky, and secure the loyal acquiescence and willing allegiance of all the people by referring these mighty issues to that tribunal which alone can command the obedience of all. I would urge no hasty or inconsiderate action; would be far from advising any rash measures; but would greatly prefer that the action of the people in the premises be taken with all the thoughtful consideration and reflection which the subject demands. I renew the recommendation of a previous message for the passage of a law providing for the submission to the people of the question of a Convention and the election of delegates.

When last I had the honor of communicating with you touching the condition of our Federal affairs, I signified my ready purpose to coöperate with you in any proper measures looking first to the restoration of friendly relations between all the States, and, failing in that, to their peaceful separation. But at the same time I did not conceal my apprehensions of the futility of all such efforts, and the early precipitation of the direful issues now upon us. I then urged active and energetic steps to place the State in an attitude of thorough military defence. I regret that I was unable at that time to impress upon you the impending necessity of such preparation. Allow me again to commend the subject to you, as one demanding immediate and energetic attention. The public necessity has been so clearly exhibited by the logic of events as to need no elaborate statement. We cannot conceal the fact that our State is comparatively defenceless. The very homes and firesides of our people are unprotected against invasion from without, or servile insurrection within. Every mail brings to me the most earnest appeals from the people, in all localities, for arms. Brave hearts and strong arms are now eager for the weapons of defence. Withhold them no longer.

The estimates of military appropriation demanded by the public necessity, as supplied by the Inspector-General, a gentleman of known ability and thorough education, are herewith submitted. I recommend the adoption of the necessary measures to place the Commonwealth in a condition of military defence, and enable her to maintain whatever position her people, by authorized action, may determine to assume.

Realizing our exposed condition, when the clouds of civil war gathered thick and heavy over the land, I assumed the responsibility, even before your convocation, of appointing agents to purchase arms for the defence of the State. You will readily see that no time was to be lost, and that the step was justified by the necessity of the hour. Some of these agents were partially successful; but the limited means at my command defeated the more efficient negotiations I had instituted. In order to enable me to meet the contracts of these agents, I applied to the banks of issue of the State for temporary loans, until provision could be made by the Legislature. The Southern Bank of Kentucky nobly responded to the application by placing to my official credit $60,000. The Bank of Louisville and the Commercial Bank each furnished $10,000, and the President of the People's Bank notified me that that institution was ready to supply its quota. The other banks of the State declined my application, and I very much fear that opportunities have been lost of securing large supplies of effective guns and munitions of war. I have thus employed every resource at my command to supply the State with the necessary means of defence, and have now to recommend the adoption of measures to repay the loan to those banks which have so nobly and generously responded to the call upon them.

In order to secure the funds contemplated in your appropriation, I recommend provision for the issue of bonds of $1,000 each. Generous and wealthy citizens, impelled by a patriotic desire to come to the rescue of their State in an hour of danger, will find in them a safe investment. Provision should also be made by the imposition of an additional tax for the payment of the accruing interest on the bonds, and of the principal as it may fall due.

At our regular session of 1859-60 I recommended the passage of a military law as a measure of the highest importance. The law was passed, but no appropriation for arms was made. By a timely arrangement with the then Secretary of War, the quota of arms due the State was commuted for repairs upon a large number of guns lying in our Arsenal and regarded as worthless. By this means, thousands of available guns have been secured, and a heavy expense to the State saved.

I am gratified to communicate that our existing militia law is proving itself a most complete and efficient system of military organization. No State can boast a more gallant corps than our "State Guard," composed, as it is, of the very best material in the State, and embracing men of all parties. The soldiers are gentlemen, and the officers men of the highest tone and character. All that is now needed is a proper supply of arms to swell its ranks and constitute the Guard a reliable army of defence for the State.

Pending the excitement occasioned by the extraordinary events of the past twenty days, my efforts have been constant and unrelaxed to maintain the friendly relations and commercial intercourse heretofore existing between the citizens of Kentucky and the people of the contiguous States on the North. I have endeavored by every means in my power, and every influence at my command, to restrain our own citizens from any acts which might have even the appearance of aggression upon the rights of the people of the neighboring States. In these efforts I have been, so far as I can learn, entirely successful. Our citizens have abstained with laudable forbearance not only from aggressions, but from any acts of retaliation, in the face of flagrant invasions of our rights. My especial attention has been directed to the continuance of commercial relations with the neighboring States, and to prevent any interruption of the usual and lawful trade of the States, regarding this character of intercourse as the very strongest bond of amity and peace.

I was much gratified to receive a Commissioner from Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, who called on me to express the regret of the Executive of Ohio that any circumstance should interrupt the friendly relations and good understanding between the citizens of the two States, and his desire and readiness, at all times, to employ his official influence for the suppression of any acts of violence or aggression attempted to be practiced by citizens of Ohio towards the people of this State. I respond in the same spirit and pledge my most earnest efforts to coöperate with the Governor of Ohio in this endeavor to maintain the peace along our border, and to continue free and open all the channels of trade. A similar understanding was effected with the Governor of Indiana; and, so far, I have no reason to doubt that either has failed to act here in good faith to the amicable arrangement. I have labored to carry it out with our citizens, and have most happily succeeded.

I regret to say, however, that the Executives of Ohio and Indiana, though, no doubt, sustained by the mass of their own conservative people, have not been equally successful in their efforts to control some of their lawless citizens. Acts of aggression have been committed by citizens of those States upon the rights of our people. Private property belonging to citizens of this State in lawful transit has been stopped, the trade of our people is impeded, by force, our commerce is interrupted, and citizens of Kentucky guilty of no act of pretended disloyalty to the State or Federal Governments, are now suffering serious losses by reason of these lawless acts. As yet, no act of retaliation has reached my notice. But you can readily understand that this condition of affairs cannot be long endured without collision. It will be impossible to restrain retaliatory measures, and prevent the early precipitation of armed collision along our whole border, unless effective measures are taken to remove the increasing provocation.

Encouraged by the manifestations of a desire for peace between the States, as exhibited by the Governors of Ohio and Indiana, I proposed to them to coöperate with me in a proposition to the General Government for a suspension of pending hostilities until the meeting of Congress, hoping that body might be able to point out a peaceful solution of our national troubles. The correspondence on that subject is hereto appended. In that mission, you will see that I met with no success.

I have directed all the power of the office to which a generous and confiding people elected me to the promotion of what I believed to be their highest interests. I have labored throughout the painful and harrassing ordeal of the day to save our people from dissensions at home and unnecessary conflicts without. And now let me implore you, by all you hold sacred, to so shape your counsels and actions as to secure unity of feeling and unity of action on the part of our people, as the first and highest object of patriotism. Let us lay aside all party feeling—expel from our minds all past jealousies, and unite our counsels as one man in an earnest effort to maintain the peace, the honor, and the safety of those who have intrusted us with their dearest interests, invoking Almighty God for that wisdom which will lead us safely and successfully through the perils that surround us. B. MAGOFFIN.

MR. CALHOUN AND SECESSION.

Remarkable letter of Commodore STEWART.

BORDENTOWN, May 4, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I now furnish you with the reminiscences of a conversation which passed between Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN and myself in the latter part of December, 1812, after the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain on the 18th of the June previous.

On the assembling of Congress, in the early part of December, I found that an important portion of the leading Democratic members of Congress had taken up their quarters at Mrs. BUSHBY'S boarding-house, among whom was Mr. CALHOUN, a new member from South Carolina, and, I believe, this was his first appearance in the House of Representatives. In consequence of this I took Lieut RIDGLEY, my confidential officer and the First Lieutenant of the frigate *Constellation*, of which vessel I then held the command, and was preparing for sea at the Washington Navy-yard—left our lodgings at STROTHERS', and obtained board at Mrs. BUSHBY'S with them. RIDGLEY was a witty and able talker, who could aid me in demonstrating the necessity for, and the high policy of a formidable naval force, wherewith to carry on the war with England, which, I considered, could only be done with effect through her being victoriously struck at, on an element over which she deemed herself sole mistress. This appeared to me to constitute her most tender point.

By this movement I found myself judiciously located to enable me to urge upon Congress any patriotic measure which seemed best calculated to meet and discomfit the self sufficiency and arrogance of our oppressive enemy.

Mr. CALHOUN'S age, I thought, approximated my own, which was then 34, and he being a man of the highest order of talent, and representing a State in our Union which scarce ever permitted themselves to be represented by inferior ability in the national councils, I could not have commenced my object with one more fitted for the purpose I had in view. He was also a high minded and honorable man, kind and friendly, as well as open and confiding, to those he deemed worthy. We soon formed an intimacy, and I frequently had long conversations with him on the War, the subjects relating thereto and matters growing out of its existence—the Navy being the most prominent—the Gun-boats, the Merchants' Bonds, then on the *tapis* in Congress, and others of political or minor interest.

One evening I struck on the divided views of our sectional interests of the war—stated to Mr. CALHOUN that the opposite feelings on this subject had puzzled me exceedingly, and asked how it was that the Planting States were so strongly and so decidedly in favor of the war, while the Commercial States were so much opposed to it. With this latter section of our country, it seemed to me that the punishment of England, through the medium of the war, ought to meet their highest approbation and call for their greatest efforts, as they were the greatest sufferers through her instrumentality and power over our commercial affairs since 1792, which were so arrogantly urged by plunder and impressment on the highway of nations, while the Southern portion of the Union had felt but little in comparison. I observed, with great simplicity, "You in the South and Southwest are decidedly the aristocratic portion of this Union. You are so in holding persons in perpetuity in slavery; you are so in every domestic quality; so in every habit of your lives, living and actions; so in habits, customs, intercourse and manners; you neither work with your hands, head nor any machinery, but live and have your living, not in accordance with the will of your Creator, but by the sweat of Slavery, and yet you assume all the attributes, professions and advantages of Democracy."

Mr. CALHOUN replied: "I see you speak through the head of a young statesman, and from the heart of a patriot; but you lose sight of the politician and the sectional policy of the people. I admit your conclusions in respect to us Southrons—that we are essentially aristocratic. I cannot deny but we can and do yield much to Democracy; this is our sectional policy. We are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States we control, under the Constitution, the governing of the United States; but when we cease thus to control this nation through a disjointed Democracy, or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union. The compromises in the Constitution, under the then circumstances, were sufficient for our fathers, but, under the altered condition of the country from that period, leave to the South no resource but dissolution; for no amendments to the Constitution could be reached through a Convention of the people and their three-fourths rule."

I laughed incredulously, and said: "Well, Mr. CALHOUN, ere such can take place, you and I will have been so long *non est* that we can now laugh at its possibility, and leave it with complacency to our children's children, who will then have the watch on deck."

Alas! my dear sir, how entirely were the views of that "young-headed statesman" circumscribed by the patriot feeling of his heart. What he then thought an impossibility for human hands to effect, for ages on ages to come, he now sees verified to the letter as predicted by that far seeing statesman, JOHN C. CALHOUN. Even this noble Republic is disrupted—its Constitution rent into shreds and tatters by party follies and the wickedness of its people's selfishness. Had they but inherited a moiety of the virtues of their fathers, who bled and impoverished themselves through a long and bloody war to establish the independence and liberty, welfare and happiness of their posterity, for all time to come: had they worshiped the true and living God instead of the "almighty dollar," they would not now have beheld the millions of patriots arming for the strife against traitors to their country—to the Constitution and to the laws—once more to baptize in blood, for Liberty's sake, the blessings which national liberty accords under our Union. Had a prophet arisen in 1812 and predicted, as JOHN C. CALHOUN did, nothing short of Divine inspiration could have given credence to his foreshadowings. Alas! I have lived to see its accomplishment. He has gone to the tomb of his fathers, the pride of his section, honored for his talents and for his efforts in council, while your humble servant still lingers on the brink, under the national anathema of degradation—as a reward for many years of faithful service—which degradation was accorded him simultaneously with his reaching the head of the service to which his whole life has been devoted.

You will see, my dear Sir, I have no disposition to "bury my light under a bushel," but will ever be ready to accord justice where justice is due. Thus, in death we show the ruling passion stronger than in life, and as it is with individuals, so it is with nations, the blackest spot found in the heart is ingratitude. Accept my assurances of regard and respect.

CHAS. STEWART.

GEO. W. CHILDS, Esq., Philadelphia.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MR. LINCOLN.

Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, who has just returned from a visit to Washington, writes thus to a friend in St. Louis:

"Stand then, my dear friend, by the Constitution of your country, enforce its laws, and maintain the integrity of the Union. In this alone consists your safety. Let no folly or indiscretion, or the imbecility of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration on the one hand, nor sectional pride and affinity, nor glowing portratures of wrongs, real or imaginary, which the South has endured, (but the existance of which she can alone redress in the Union, and not out of it,) swerve your gallant State from her allegiance to a General Government that has never deprived her of a solitary right or inflicted on her a single wrong. The policy of the Administration to all the Border States which have not seceded, is the same. In reference to Kentucky, Mr. LINCOLN told me *he hoped Kentucky would stand by the Government in the present difficulties, but if she would not do that, let her stand still and take no hostile part against it, and that no hostile step should tread her soil.* This is true with Missouri. Let me tell you further, that the temporizing policy of the Administration, in reference to the assaults and capturing of its forts, arsenals and property, is over. Henceforth, they who make war will have war made on them. The monopoly which the South has enjoyed in that direction has ended, and all the powers of the Government henceforth, will be exerted to maintain the property and the legal authority of the Government within its own limits. You need not, therefore, be surprised to hear of the vigorous blockade of the Chesapeake and Hampton Roads, and of the ports of seceded States, and that if these States erect batteries at Memphis or Vicksburgh to intercept the commerce of the Mississippi, that measures of stern retaliation or resistance will be inaugurated by the Government to force the poisoned chalice to the lips of those who first drugged it. I could enter much more in detail, but have not time. I start when this is closed, to fill my appointments—to make Union speeches. God grant that Missouri may stand firm. I trust Kentucky will, though the storm beats heavily against her.

CONTRABAND GOODS.

Mr. R B. CARNAHAN, United States Attorney for the Pittsburgh District, has written quite a long opinion on contraband goods, the purport of which is, that no trade whatever can be allowed with States in an attitude of rebellion against the Government, and that munitions of war should not be allowed to go to those whose loyalty is suspected.

Change in the Terminus of the Long Island Railroad.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROUTE TO HUNTER'S POINT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION TO UP-TOWN RESIDENTS.

The long controversy between the City of Brooklyn and the Long Island Railroad Company, is at length ended; the company has blown its last whistle in the ears, and puffed its last volume of smoke in the eyes of the denizens of Atlantic street, and decamped with all its paraphernalia from the City to more congenial quarters at Hunter's Point. Whether, as many believe, Brooklyn has not "bit her own nose off," by thus driving from her limits the only great avenue of communication with the interior of Long Island, is a question for time to determine; certain is it that the Railroad Company will be a great gainer by the change, as will also the vicinity of Hunter's Point and the up-town residents of New-York, who will now be afforded easy and rapid access to the numerous beautiful resorts on the island.

The new route to Hunter's Point was formally opened Thursday, and the event was celebrated with appropriate festivities. About 200 invited guests from New-York and Brooklyn among whom were Mr. C. P. SMITH Mr H. E. PIERSON, Mr. G. L. WILLARD, JOHN KELLUM, the architect, Capt. FOSTER, S. L. HUSTED, MATHEW MORGAN, and others, together with Mr. MORRIS, the President. Mr. A H. PALMER, Superintendent, and the directors of the road, were present on the occasion, and passed over the road in the first train to Jamaica.

On the return to Hunter's Point, a beautiful collation was served up under the auspices of the famous DOWNING, which, after being properly attended to, was followed by speeches from Mr. MORRIS, the President of the road, Mr. PIERSON, Hon. E. O PERRIN, Mr. RILEY of Pennsylvania, Mr TALLMADGE, Mr. COMSTOCK and Mr WILLARD. The length of the new road, from Jamaica to Hunter's Point, is 9½ miles, and it was built at a cost of $240 000. The new dépôt, just completed at Hunter's Point, is a splendid structure, 496 feet long, and cost $20,000. The Company have purchased three blocks of ground, running from the river back, and affording abundance of room for dock-wharfage, engine and car houses, &c., which, altogether, cost $40 000.

At present the Company has no Ferry of its own to New York, but arrangements have been made with the Ferries running to Thirty-fourth-street and to James slip, by which passengers are conveyed for the Railroad Company. These Ferries are provided with new boats, and the landing at Hunter's Point is but a few feet from the dépôt.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

KILLED BY A FALL.—THOS. LYNCH, a caulker, was instantly killed yesterday, by falling through the hatchway of the bark *Aeronaut*, lying at Pier No. 16, E. R. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of this city, 37 years of age.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A man whose name is supposed to have been PATTRICK COYLE was drowned yesterday by falling from a vessel lying at the foot of Thirty-third-street, E. R., into the water. An effort to rescue him was made, but was unsuccessful. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man about 60 years of age, was found on Friday, in the water, near pier 32 East River, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon it. Deceased had white hair and side whiskers; he was dressed in a dark alpacca coat, brown woolen shirt, brown vest and blue overalls. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Friday, at No. 22 Avenue A, upon the body of a child four years old, named ANNIE MEHAN, who died from burns received, by setting fire to her dress at a stove, while alone. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Police Reports.

BREAKING UP A VILE DEN.

Geo. Ulrich and Rosa Bachman, keeping a den of infamy at No. 33 Park street, were arrested yesterday by the Sixth Ward Police, charged with enticing three girls, scarcely 14 years of age, named Mary Kelly, Mary Orgett and Jane Young, into their place, for infamous purposes. About three weeks ago they got the girls into their den, and persuaded them to come regularly every day, and to represent to their parents that they had obtained situations for which they were to receive $2 50 each per week. The girls did so, and at the end of each week the money was given them to take to their parents. A day or two since, however, one of the parents became suspicious and followed her daughter to the house in question, where the facts of the case became apparent. The Police were informed of the outrage, Justice KELLY issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties keeping the place, and they were locked up for trial. The girls were sent to the House of Detention, as witnesses.

ROBBING A SAILOR.

Ellen McKenzie, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing Chas. Wesman, a sailor boarding at No. 105 Greenwich-street, of a watch and $40 in money, at a house in Washington-street. The accused was committed by Justice KELLY to the Tombs.

THE LEADING ITALIAN ARTISTS IN BROOKLYN.—One of the finest Concerts ever given in Brooklyn, is promised for to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music. BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, FERRI, Miss KELLOGG, and Mlle. ELENA are announced as the principal vocal performers, the last named lady being the beneficiary of the occasion. The leading instrumentalists are Mr. APPY, one of the most accomplished and popular violinists of the day, Herr KOPPITZ, a pianist of remarkable executive brilliancy, and Mr PATTISON, a young, but skilfull pianist. The appreciation lately shown for the higher order of musical entertainment by the Brooklyn public authorizes the supposition that Mlle. ELENA will be liberally sustained in her appeal for favor.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 10.

The schooner *Virginia Antoinette*, from Tampico, 3d inst., has arrived, bringing $30,000 in specie. The British war-steamer *Valorous* had sailed thence for Vera Cruz, with $400,000 in specie.

Political news from Mexico is unimportant.

Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Fogg.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, May 10.

A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. FOGG, Minister to Switzerland, to-day. He goes in the *Adriatic*, Tuesday, from New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 10.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3 000 bales, at 11c for Middling. Sales of week, 8,350. Receipts, 8,000 bales, against 89 000 bales same time last year; decreased receipts, 343,250 bales; decreased at all ports, 893,000 bales; exports, 57,000 bales; total, 1,844 000 bales; stock, 57,000. COFFEE—Week's sales, 1,400 bags, at 13½c.@13¾c.; stock, 5,600 bags, against 22,500 same time last year.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Flash, from Vera Cruz—Miss Jenny Wilson of Brooklyn; Theodore Bahne, Edward Bahne, Wm Jansen, of Germany; Capt. Hiram Stocke, of San Francisco; Dr. Manuel Goriano, of Mexico; Alex. Moulin, of Canada; Jose Maria Alcanta, of Mexico; Jacinto Gomez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 05 | Moon sets... 9 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 41 | Gov. Island.. 9 30 | Hell Gate...10 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 10.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia.

Ships J. L. Bogert Conway, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Louis Napoleon, (Ham.,) Hertig, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Sea Serpent, Pike, San Francisco C. Comstock & Co.; Quickstep, Wade, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Atwood, St. Pierre, Rogers & Rich; J. M. Sawyer, Bradley, Philadelphia, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; B. Havelock, Dexter, Halifax J. S. Whitney & Co.; Annie Laurie, Golsworthy, Queenstown, E. Parastent & Co.; Ina Lencey Demerara Middleton & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Hotchkiss Guilford, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Martha Jane, Corbitt, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son. R. Remington, Smith Mystic, Brodie & Pettes.

Schooners Flying Scud, Carmine, Baltimore: A. Field, Philips, Taunton; W. T. Emerson, Gross, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; N. Shaler, Strickland, Hartford, master; R. A. Perry, Stubbs, Bangor, R P. Buck & Co.; H Maybee Culver St. Johns, N. F., Baker & Dayton; A. C. Havens, Connor, Stamford, master C. S. Watson, Ballock, Providence, master; Palmetto, Bragdon, Elizabethport May Smith Havana, I. S. Gager; Walter Raleigh, Philips, Havana, D. C. Murray; Caspian, Porter, Saco, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; B. G. Chalmer, Kenny, Marseilles, Simpson & Clapp; Elate, Facemeir, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

United States steam transport Illinois, Terry, Fort Pickens May 2, via Key West 6th. May 8, lat. 32 40, lon. 76 41, passed schr. Annie Bell, standing N.

Steamer Valley City, Hotchkiss, Derby, Conn., in ballast. Is to be chartered by the Government as a transport.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Geo. Raynes, (of Boston,) Batchelder, Coast of Bolivia 90 ds., with guano to J. O. Baker & Co. Feb. 28 lat. 30 38 S, lon. 88 51, spoke whaling bark Eben Dodge, of New-Bedford, on a cruise. March 12, lat 36 31 S., lon. 66 06, spoke herm. brig Energy, from New-York for San Francisco.

Ship Ann Buckle, (Br., of Bristol,) Tomlinson, Antwerp 33 ds., in ballast to H. & F. W. Meyer. April 18, lat. 46 36, lon. 28, was run into by an unknown bark, striking amidship, carrying away bulwarks, stancheons, main-rigging, split sails, &c.

Ship More Castle, (of Brunswick,) Knowles, Bristol 38 ds., with railroad iron to order. April 29 lat. 39 30 lon. 55 10, spoke ship Maid of Orleans, from Havre for New-York.

Ship Planter, Dailey, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to order. Has experienced a succession of westerly gales; lost sails, &c.

Ship S. Emerson Smith, (of Thomaston,) Gates, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to master.

Ship France, Ellis, Baltimore 7 ds., with mdse. to Leland, Tucker & Smith.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Liverpool April 4, with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, Havre April 3, and the Lizard 5th, in ballast Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship J. W. Lindsey, Gray, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Tenny Pitts, (of Rockland,) Hall, Bordeaux 44 ds., in ballast, to Metcalf & Duncan. April 30, lat. 34 47, lon. 61 16, signalized a brig showing a signal with red, white and blue perpendicular stripes, with letter C in the centre, steering E.

Bark Grace Hammond, (of Boston,) Fay, Cardiff 43 ds., with iron to master. Has had some very heavy weather.

Bark Union, (Brem.,) Hoistman, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 150 pass. to Henning & Gosling.

Bark Tuisko, (Brem.,) Dammermann, Bremen 31 ds., with mdse. and 328 passengers to Henschen & Unkart.

Bark Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz April 19, with hides, specie, &c., to Hargous & Co.

Brig Sea Lark, Allen, Palermo March 26, with fruit to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with brig Hobart. Passed Gibraltar April 6. May 4, at 6 P. M., passed the hull of a vessel, waterlogged; was about 150 tons, painted black, with a green house; could not see her name. May 9, Montauk Point bearing N. E. 15 miles, spoke brig Umpire.

Brig Elmir, (of Bangor,) Tapley, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to T. H. Sanford. May 6, lat. 32, lon. 67, saw ship J. W. Dimlock, strg. E. 7th, lat. 37, lon. 75, passed ship Elvira, strg. N. W.

Brig R. C. Dyer, (of Belfast,) Wyman, Mansanilla April 26, with cedar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig John Jewett, Mount, Brazos, Texas, 22 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Chas. Stillman.

Brig Judith Somers, Raymond, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. J. P. Wetherill, (of Philadelphia,) Linekin, Remedios 15 ds., with sugar to master. May 5, lat. 32 31, lon. 77 58, exchanged signals with a bark showing a blue signal, with white cross in centre. Sld. in co. with bark N. W. Bridge and D. C. Smith, for New-York.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hulse, Indianola 22 ds., with cotton to Norcross & Prince. April 27, Gilbert A. Streng, seaman, was washed from the jibboom and lost.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Hooper, Trinidad de Cuba 12 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. James H. Stroup, Foster, Havana 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. B. Chase.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth Smith, New-Haven 12 hours, with molasses to S. T. Stannard.

Schr. Red Eagle, Brown, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to W. A. Nickerson.

Schr. Victoria, Steele, Mayagus, P. R., with sugar to Thomas James.

Schr. Congress, Rosebrook, New Brunswick 9 ds., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Julius Smith, Orlando, Elizabethport, with coal for Aspinwall.

Schr. D. M. Meserole, Byron, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

BELOW—2 barks and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to S., with rain at Sunset.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 10.—Arr. brigs Bird of the Wave, Port-au-Prince; Sunburst, London.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 10—Arr. ship Chapultepec, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Ship Aramingo, of New-York, arrived on Thursday last, with a general cargo, in a leaky condition: had thrown overboard part of cargo, and had mainmast sprung. Reports picking up the Captain and crew of brig Mary Hamilton, of New-York, which vessel foundered at sea March 17. Ships Belle Wood and Wild Hunter are undergoing repairs.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The Norwegian bark Albion, fm. Cardiff for this port, is ashore below Cape Henry. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Benjamin Adams—ship, bound E., April 22, lat. 43 08, lon. 36 45.

Chase—ship, of New-York, from Havana for London, April 22 lat. 44 27, lon. 37 53.

Diana—Br. brig bound E., was signalized, April 25, lat. 41 45 lon. 48 11.

Daniel Webster—ship, bound E., May 1, lat. 40 50, lon. 59 30.

Globe—ship of Richmond, from Whitehaven for Savannah, April 25, lat. 43 30, lon. 44 44.

Kentuckian—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, April 12 lat. 49 04, lon 24 04.

May—ship, bound E., was signalized, April 25, lat. 42 45, lon. 48 11.

Tenant—brig, steering S., April 25, lat. 28 28, lon. 52 08.

Foreign Ports.

At Mansanilla, April 26, brigs Isola, for New-York; Abby Pennon, do.

At Remedios, April 25, brigs Indus, for New-York; McIntyre, do., May 3: Chas. Miller, for Boston.

At Vera Cruz, April 19, U. S. frigate Macedonian; schrs. Star, from New Orleans; Pinto, from Pensacola.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PARIS MANTILLAS.
GRAND OPENING DISPLAY OF
THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY next, 13th inst.,

On which occasion the ladies of New-York will have an opportunity of inspecting the most comprehensive and elegant display of imported novelties in ladies' outer garments ever offered in this City. The entire collection (owing to the pressure of the times) must be disposed of, without reserve, at the bare cost of importation.

Superb Circulars, in Lyons Taffetas.
Superb Circulars, in Guipure Ornaments.
Superb Sacques, Basques and Mantelets.
Boulevard Wrappers, in endless variety of styles.
"Acqua Scutum" Cloaks, warranted water-proof.
Cambric, Pusher, and Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Points, Circulars and Shawls, in profusion.
Ladies' traveling suits, children's and misses' garments, &c., &c., &c.

UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 691 BROADWAY.
WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

GRAND OPENING on WEDNESDAY, April 13.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.
The School of the Soldier and Company, complete, with all the engravings, for 25 cts., exactly the same as the $1 50 edition. It will be published THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, and can be had of all news agents and booksellers.

STEAMER ADRIATIC.
The steamer ADRIATIC will leave for Havre, *via* St. Johns and Galway, on Tuesday 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Passengers will please be on board at 8 o'clock. Baggage not wanted for the voyage may be sent on board on Monday, marked "Below."
WM. H. WICKHAM.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.
The School of the Soldier and Company, complete, with all the engravings, for 25 cts., exactly the same as the $1 50 edition. It will be published THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, and can be had of all news agents and booksellers.

FOUR PRESSES RUNNING CONSTANTLY ON
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All kinds of Union Goods in advance of all others, all at the lowest prices.
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Corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.
The School of the Soldier and Company, complete, with all the engravings, for 25 cts., exactly the same as the $1 50 edition. It will be published THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, and can be had of all news agents and booksellers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at their new Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau, near Fulton-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale.) viz; elegant rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush, etageres, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library book cases. Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm-chairs and rockers in hair cloth French and other bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, buffets, extension tables, paillasses, matresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready at salesroom.

STEAMER OF MAY 14.—HAVRE VIA GALWAY.—The steamer ADRIATIC, J. Walker, Commander, will positively sail for Havre *via* Galway, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 9 A. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin, to Havre..........$110
Third Cabin, to Havre..........30
For passage, apply at the office of the Company on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHMAN DESIRES a situation in a broker's, merchant's or shipping office, or as clerk in a store; can correspond and converse in the German and French languages; first-class references given as to character and respectability. Address at his residence, for one week, W. P. W., No. 861 Broadway, New-York.

DANIEL E. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at Salesroom No. 79 Nassau, near Fulton st., a large and choice assortment of hot house and hardy flowering plants and shrubs, viz: geraniums, verbenas, roses, dahlias, virgilias, &c., from the nursery of W. C. Wilson.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Rev. PHILO HAWKS, pastor of the Mariner's Church, Providence, R. I., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. B HYDE, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

BUSINESS WAGONS OF EVERY STYLE, such as Grocer's, Bakers', Milk, Plumbers' and Express. Here you can get a good article without delay. Every article got here warranted to be as represented. STEWART'S Wagon Factory, No. 51 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, AS WET NURSE, by a respectable, healthy woman, a babe to wet-nurse, at her own house, who has lost her own child, a day old. References given and required. Apply at No. 39 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

REV. WILLIAM FERRIS, PASTOR ELECT of the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) 12th inst., at 10½ M and 3½ P. M.